Pennsylvania Bar Is Split By Criticisms of New Deal By Association Committee

Protesting Members of State Body Denounce Report Declaring Roosevelt Program a Menace, as Ill-Timed and Subversive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 7—A storm has been raised in the Pennsylvania Bar Association over the report of the association's sub-committee on federal laws in which criticism was voiced of the Roosevelt Administration.

The report, which characterized the New Deal as "a menace to liberty and security" and struck at the National Industrial Recovery Act, emergency price fixing, the abrogation of the gold clause in federal obligations, the silver program, the processing tax and at Administration control of Congress, has served to split the association's membership wide open, and two members of the sub-committee refused to sign it. They were Percival H. Granger and James C. Crumlish, both of Philadelphia.

Both Mr. Granger and Mr. Crumlish declared that the report should never have been made public until after it had been submitted to the association's membership.

Mr. Granger charged the sub-committee with "spreading carefully-planned propaganda to stir up feeling against the Roosevelt Administration," and Mr. Crumlish said the report was written by Ira Jewell Williams, chairman of the sub-committee. In addition to Mr. Williams, A. Balfour Brehman and Carlos Berguido of Philadelphia; Eugene B. Strassberger and William H. Eckert of Pittsburgh and Edwin B. Strite of Chambersburg, signed it.

"As a Democratic member of the sub-committee," Mr. Crumlish said, "I might have participated in making the report provided it contained constructive criticism of the New Deal; but as it stand now, it strikes me as being biased and uncalled-for."

It is held that the entire system of price fixing "ignores the rights of consumers sorely in need of cheaper necessaries and often too poor to pay higher prices" and declares that "there can be no pretense that all the phenomena of the 600-odd codes are justified by the Interstate Commerce clause."

Discussing the abrogation of the gold clause, the report declares that "the dragon's teeth of distrust have been shown," and that "default has been made legal, if not respectable."

The report says further:

"Under the power to 'regulate commerce,' varnished with a thin 'emergency' gloss, Congress has brought about an almost complete inversion in government and business." The states and the rights of the people have been engulfed in a federal maelstrom.

"The new phenomena include the enslavement of labor and industry, nationalizing gold, silver and dishonor; destroying private enterprise by governmental competition, reckless expenditure of artronomical sums of the taxpayers' money, the installation of 100,000 non-civil service bureaucrats to carry on novel and unheard of functions outside the true federal domain, and, finally, a consumption, or so-called 'processing' tax to levy $2,400,000,000 on food and clothing, to pay for destroying; and not producing, those other necessaries or by scarcity to increase the prices thereof.

"If these acts and implications contained therein and in their administration be valid, then there has been accomplished a complete change in the theory of our government and in the relation of the Federal and state governments to each other, affecting both the rights of the states and the activities of every individual."

Penmanship Shown Through Many Eras

NEW YORK, March 7—An exhibition of handwriting that afforded a comprehensive history of penmanship in the United States featured a three-day meeting of the National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors which closed at the Hotel Pennsylvania here last night.

The exhibit showed original specimens of handwriting of pupils of the first schools in the United States, the development of handwriting through the colonial and Civil War periods and onward to today.

The original handwriting and signature of many men and women who had loomed big in American history and literature were shown. The aim of the three-day meeting was to show the current development of handwriting in education throughout the United States to insure its advancement and to give members of the association educational stimulation, broader knowledge of the various fields of educational endeavor and personal contacts with the leaders of the educational world.

Ford Acquires Mansion In Georgia to Rebuild

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7 (AP)—Henry Ford, owner of 30 Georgia plantations, yesterday acquired the buildings on one of the state's most famous estates, and will reconstruct them on one of his plantations—mansion, outbuildings, slave huts and all.

Mr. Ford paid $10,000 for "The Hermitage" mansion, famous as one of the finest examples of ante-bellum architecture in the South, and all the outbuildings, which he plans to move to the Richmond plantation near Savannah and rebuild them.

The Hermitage tract, contains 370 acres, with a frontage of nearly 2600 feet on the Savannah River, has been acquired by the Port Authority of Savannah, for possible use in industrial development. The price paid for the plantation, the McAlpin estate, was given as $135,000.

Filling This Gap Will Foil 'The Father of Waters'

Mid-Section of New Mississippi River $13,000,000 Bridge at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 7—The new Mississippi bridge two miles above Orleans, which will link the eastern and western branches of the Old Spanish Trail from California to Florida and permit through trains to run along the Gulf coast, is 95 per cent completed.

By November, engineers expect that automobiles and trains, instead of losing time in embarking and disembarking on the side-wheeler ferries now still plying busily across the river, will be able to cross the bridge at little less than normal speed.

The $13,000,000 bridge, officially entitled "The New Orleans Public Belt Railroad—Louisiana Highway Commission Bridge," was begun on Jan. 6, 1933. The main structure is 3542.83 feet, or .67 miles in length.

Roumanian Youth Riot in Bucharest Over Soviet Film

Insult to Christianity and Greek Orthodox Church Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The renewal of diplomatic relations between Roumania and Soviet Russia has led to student rioting here.

Because they believed that a Soviet film was insulting to the Greek Orthodox Church and to Christianity a group of nearly 200 Roumanian students attacked and partly demolished one of Bucharest's most popular motion picture houses.

Most of these students are members of the Cuza Party. For two days, they had pleaded with the owner to stop showing the film because they considered it insulting to Christianity.

The film is called "The Invisible Lieutenant." Several "White Russians" here who saw the film declare that what they read between the lines of the film was a certain amount of regret for the present state of affairs in Russia and a longing for the past.

On the eve of the arrival here of the Soviet Minister and his staff, more than 30 organizations and societies considered in sympathy with Soviet principles were suppressed. None of these has been permitted to function while their leaders have been under surveillance.

Espionage and counter-espionage has become the talk of Bucharest at fashionable teas and dinners since the arrival of the Soviet Minister and his large staff of workers.

Even 'Grampa' Roosevelt's 'Buzzie' Mustn't Toss Sand

'Be Careful,' Warns Teacher at Child Research Center in Washington, 'It Gets in Other Children's Eyes' and 'Buzzie' Drops Hands

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—"Buzzie, be careful about throwing sand! It gets in other children's eyes."

Thus did the young woman teacher at the National Child Research Center reprimand the 4-year-old grandson of President Roosevelt, who was on the verge of slinging two small fistfuls of sand in the direction of a group of playmates at the progressive nursery school which he attends each day from 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Notice that the teacher did not say "don't do that, Buzzie." They scarcely ever say "don't" at the center. Instead, the teachers try to show the children who range from 18 months to five years why they must not do certain things if they are to maintain successful give-and-take relationships with each other.

Life is mostly play to the children. The youngsters have more than an acre of land on which to roam. Some build sand pile villages; others climb the bars of the jungle gym; some make their own playthings with sawhorses and planks. If the weather is bad they play inside with clay, crayons, paints, scissors and paper, trains, books or blocks.

Upstairs each child knows where his own hook is; thereon hangs a pair of pajamas, a bathrobe for the nap-hour and a sweater for cold days. On a shelf above, still within reach, he keeps a pair of slippers and perhaps rubbers. Tables, chairs, shelves and bathroom fixtures are all built low or have a small pair of movable stairs handy.

A group of young mothers who have children in the school, including Anna Roosevelt Boettiger; Mrs. Betty Lindley, wife of President Roosevelt's biographer, Ernest K. Lindley; and Mrs. Smith W. Brookhart Jr., daughter-in-law of the former Senator, have just opened a small shop in conjunction with the school for the purpose of making progressive toys and "self-help" clothing available to Washington mothers.

Toys which experts have designed to develop the faculties, as well as suit the tastes of youngsters from two to six, are displayed. For the first toy after the rattle-stage, the shop recommends a pail with various shaped slots in the lid into which the youngster must fit objects. An older child learns to tell time on a clock which he has put together as a jig-saw puzzle. Dresses and play suits that zip and underwear that stretches into place without need of buttons or hooks are designed to encourage youngsters to dress themselves.

Founded in 1928 as the Washington child research center under a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, the center has attracted widespread attention. Mrs. Herbert Hoover was deeply interested in its activities while she was in the White House. Ishbel MacDonald visited it in 1929. Mrs. Boettiger, daughter of President Roosevelt, recently was elected chairman of the executive board. Miss Bess Goodykoontz, assistant United States Commissioner of Education, is chairman of the advisory board.

The school is a favorite place of many of the young "brain trusters" of the present Administration to send their preschool children.

RELIGION and SOCIAL SERVICE

A Digest of THE DIGEST No. 4

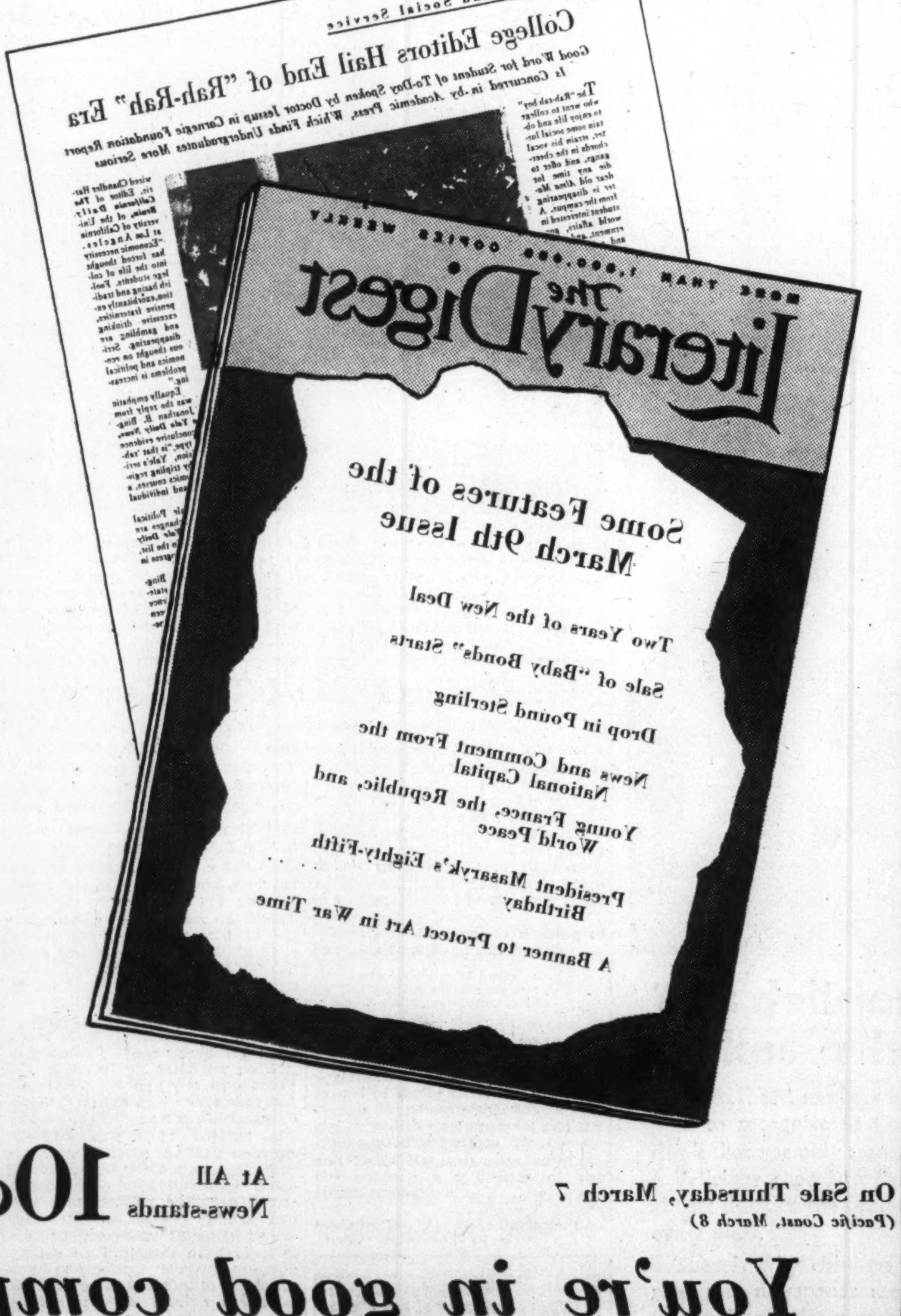
For readers who want to do their own thinking

The church . . . young people's organizations . . . social legislation . . . and the news of whatever relates to moral and spiritual welfare . . . form one of the most popular features of THE LITERARY DIGEST. It is a feature unique among general magazines, indicating the thoroughgoing service of THE DIGEST.

In its treatment of these subjects, particularly news of religions, THE DIGEST is genuinely a news magazine. It is wholly impersonal. It informs without offending. It has no axe to grind, no opinion of its own to support.

The same spirit of service, the same characteristic of impartiality, extends through all sections of THE DIGEST, from cover to cover. Foreign and national doings . . . the sciences and arts . . . the world of business and the world of sports . . . all receive their share of attention. Original articles, by responsible journalists . . . pictures and portraits . . . and as always a digest of opinion from every available reliable source, contribute to a well rounded out, authoritative, and accurate picture of the world to-day. To all interests . . . to all ages . . . to men and women in every walk of life . . . THE DIGEST makes a permanent appeal.

An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of The Literary Digest is now being shown on the screens of leading theatres throughout the country.



Won't you give THE DIGEST a trial? Note the special features of the current issue listed elsewhere in this advertisement . . . then get a copy at your news-stand and put it to the test. We believe you will enjoy it.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

An Ancient City Come Alive

Carcassonne

By Margaret Williamson

OF COURSE, we have all had our favorite castles—either in or out of books—to bring us as near as we are ever likely to approach to the age of chivalry. A good many years ago I saw Harlech Castle in Wales, which then seemed to me the perfect thing of its kind: four-square, with rounded robust corner turrets and formidable stone walls and a drawbridge gate.

But I only looked at it with admiration from across the plain by the sea; I was not invited inside, though the flaunting banners were alluring. (And perhaps, after all, I only imagined those banners, because I knew that all proper castles have them.)

Somewhat later there was a certain Spanish castle, near Cordoba I think, tall and stark and a little frightening on the top of its tawny hill; and there, they told us, Pedro the Cruel used to place his jewels and other treasures for safekeeping. That castle also was straight out of the land of legend.

At that time I had not seen Carcassonne, which is better, really, than any one castle, for the reason that it is castle and cathedral and town, all enclosed within protecting walls. You may have heard of a French poet of the nineteenth century, called Gustave Nadaud, who wrote a poem on Carcassonne in which appear the lines:

> Ah, me! I might have died content
> When I had looked on Carcassonne."

His sentiment was sound enough, but one might prefer to see Carcassonne and then live to see it again. Carcassonne is like that. Once is hardly enough.

If you arrive by train, at first it looks like scores of towns of southern France—gray vine-clad walls, wide streets lined with plantains, tidy, modern, unexciting. That, however, is only the Ville-Basse, or lower city, which scarcely counts for the visitor.

If you motor across the valley of the Aude, which is overlooked by the distant Montagnes Noires, why, then, the adventure of approaching Carcassonne is more inspiriting. There are vineyards and panniered donkeys and even peasants in vivid costumes of the country; there are pomegranates and figs and oleanders. Then, all at once, a something high against the horizon: black and sharp—the towers and roofs and walls of Carcassonne, a town plucked right out of the Middle Ages and even farther back than that.

Much farther back, actually, because Carcassonne existed in the Roman period—from about 70 B. C. until the early part of the fifth century A. D. The Romans called it their "noble city," but they had to relinquish it to the victorious Visigoths, barbarians who swept down from central Europe and displaced the Romans as conquerers.

The Visigoths stayed from the fifth to the eighth centuries, adding to the fortifications and strengthening the walls which the Romans had left. Then, again, came the Moors from Africa, across the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Visigoths had to retreat.

During the stay of the Moors, from the eighth to about the twelfth centuries, few records remain to tell us what befell Carcassonne. We know that Simon de Montfort was there before its walls, while the English still made claim to territory in France; but in the fourteenth century, when much of this part of France had indeed surrendered to Edward the Black Prince, that flower of English chivalry, Carcassonne resisted capture.

Its proudest period was during the reigns of the French Kings, Louis VIII, Louis IX, Saint Louis and his son, Philip le Hardi. It was then that the outer walls and towers were built, probably, too, the narrow cobbled streets which we may walk today.

It is not difficult to count, then, for how many centuries these streets have been trod by the people of France who were fortunate enough to dwell within the stout walls of fortified Carcassonne.

The city has not, of course, remained intact during all these centuries; a little less than 100 years ago a noted French architect, named Viollet-le-Duc, began its restoration which others have carried on. So much has been accomplished and so convincingly that to walk the streets of Carcassonne is like being oneself a part of the life of a medieval town.

If you can, sit on the terrace of that famous hotel which stands within the ancient gates—within the precincts of La Cité, the old town that is. Have your breakfast there—petit pain or rolls and golden honey, which you may have to steal away from the wasps.

The haze which overhangs the lower town in the plain, and veils the distant mountains, the very atmosphere, is almost as golden as the honey. You will wish to linger over your breakfast, but one never hurries in Carcassonne. Why should he?

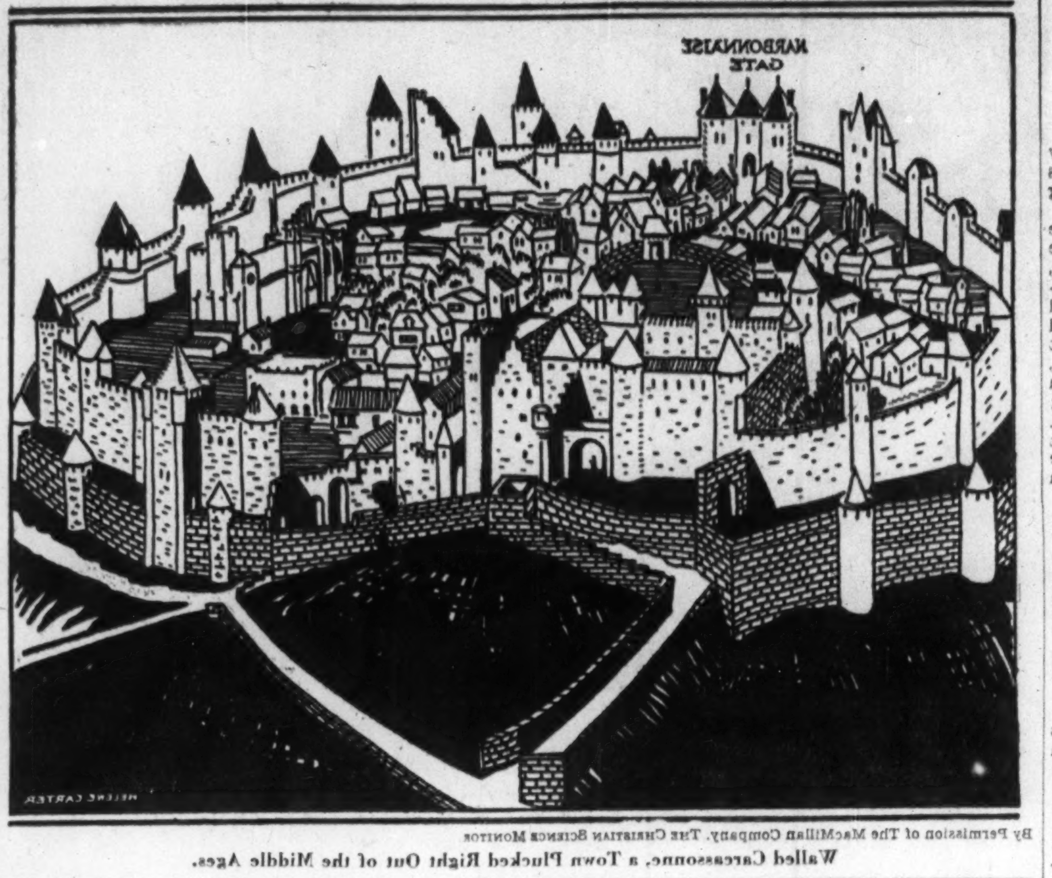
Persistent tourists trudge along the walls which hedge in your hotel terrace, and plod up and down the steep steps leading to the different levels: the young people lightly and quickly, the others slowly and pantingly perhaps. Up and down they go, in and out of the guard-houses and towers which are scattered along the top of the walls.

When they reach the opposite side of the walls, they will come to the impressive large Tour de la Justice, the Tour Visigothe and the Narbonnaise Gate, which have been so well restored that we can understand clearly the manner of such ancient fortresses. Dark they are and dim, for there were only narrow slits in the thick stone walls for windows; and damp, too, and somewhat grim. The life of a prisoner here would not have included much of the sunshine and the song and the feasting which he could hear in progress outside.

Having been all around the city walls, one may make the entire tour again, if he chooses, between the two rows of ramparts, walking blithely over green grass without fear of those arrows which rained down upon the unwary intruder of olden days. Then one may rest in the cathedral, where all is cool and quiet and shadowy.

Out again into the dusty sunshine of midsummer, among the groups of tourists, wandering through twisted alleys and through little squares where the people of Carcassonne are busy about their daily affairs and pay us little heed; in and out of shops, under the walls of the imposing château—always with our heels clicking a little on the cobbles, needing to take care not to slip when crossing the wide gutters.

It is all a trifle like moving about in a stage setting. There is an element of unreality about it. You close your eyes and wonder if it will be there when you open them. But it always is; and that is the reason for our gratitude to the patient men who have labored to restore to us this city left over from centuries so long past that, were it not for Carcassonne, we would have only the faintest conception of what life there was like.



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Walled Carcassonne, a Town Plucked Right Out of the Middle Ages.

The Stamp Corner

Mythology and Legendry on Stamps

By Frank L. Wilson

THE recent discoveries of archaeologists among the ruins of the old and the new continents bring to light further examples of the part mythology and legendry have played in the lives and fortunes of the ancients. The legendary characters and the folklore all play a part in the background of the history of many countries.

Such a subject when properly studied and analyzed will lend itself admirably to the building up of a most interesting collection of stamps, portraying these mythical and legendary characters. The formation of such a group of these stamps is not very difficult, but one must needs delve into the history of the countries concerned. Many tales woven around the mythical characters show a similarity of role and even the "immortal gods" have counterparts.

The most popular "god" of mythology depicted on the stamps of the world, Mercury or Hermes, is called the winged messenger of the gods. Air-mail stamps in particular have popularized this god of speed and many are his portrayals on stamps. To the stamps of Greece belong the honor of his first appearance in the philatelic world. This was in 1861.

The stamps of Greece also picture many other of the popular Hellenic gods: Mars, Hermes, Atlas, Apollo, Hercules, etc. The stamps of Crete likewise portray many of these gods. Egypt honors its deities, Peru its Inca gods, Poland is "Swiatowit," Latvia its legend of the Bear, Belgium its legend of the Cloak of St. Martin, and so on.

Stories of high romantic interest may be written around these stamps and thus embellish your collection.

New Foreign Issues

ALBANIA has overprinted the current issue except the 5 Fr, in black; "1924-1934, 24D Lefuer," denoting "Ten years, Triumph of Legality."

AUSTRALIA issued a new air-mail stamp for use on letters carried on the first official Australia-England flight. The design portrays the winged Mercury carrying the Caduceus between the two hemispheres.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC placed the new special series of Third National Olympic Games stamps on sale Jan. 26. This series is of 16 values from the 2c to the 10-P printed mostly in two colors and lithographed at the National Bureau.

DANZIG has surcharged two values of the 1924 issue with new values, the 6pf on 7pf yellow green and 30pf on 35pf ultramarine.

ECUADOR gives us a new 20c magenta stamp of interesting futuristic design.

GERMANY celebrated the return of the Saar Basin to Germany by issuing a series of four stamps symbolizing the reunion. These stamps are the 3pf orange brown, 6pf gray green, 12pf brown red and 25pf blue all inscribed "Die Saar Kehrt heim."

GREAT BRITAIN has redrawn the two high values of the design of 1913. The values are 2s. 6d. and 5s.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND has a new set of stamps to commemorate the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Somali. Thirteen of the values show a full-length portrait of the King in service uniform and the high value, 25L+2.75L, shows the King on horseback.

LIECHTENSTEIN has added the 20rp vermilion and 25rp brown values to its new pictorial series.

LITHUANIA has three additional values in the new series, the 5c, 25c and 50c, all of the same design.

PERU commemorated the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Lima with a series of eight postage stamps and seven air-mail stamps.

RUSSIA has issued an "Antiwar" series of 5 values.

SALVADOR will place the new issue of 5 values, honoring the Third Central American Sporting Games, on sale from March 16 to April 5. All unsold remainders to be destroyed.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS is to have a new set of 15 stamps. States expecting new issues also are Jahore, Negri Sembilan, Pohang, Perak and Selangor.

SUDAN has a new set of stamps commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the passing on of General Gordon at Khartoum.

SWEDEN has issued a new series of stamps to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the First Swedish Parliament. Six values are imperforated by perforated 10 and three values are perforated 10 all around.

United States

The Post Office Department will issue the following stamps in full sheets and in blocks as noted to meet the requirements of collectors and others interested in these items. The issues are as follows:

3c Proclamation of Peace. Uncut sheets of 400 stamps and blocks of 4 stamps. All ungummed and perforated.

1c and 3c Century of Progress. Uncut sheets of 225 stamps. Ungummed and unperforated.

3c Little America. Uncut sheets of 200 stamps and blocks of 4 stamps. All ungummed and perforated.

3c Little America Souvenir Issue. Uncut sheets of 150 stamps. Ungummed and unperforated.

3c Mothers (Flat Plate). Uncut sheets of 200 stamps and blocks of 4 stamps. All ungummed and unperforated.

The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Row, Left to Right—Sudan Stamp Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Passing On of General Charles George Gordon. It Depicts the Memorial Service at Khartoum After the Battle of Omdurman; General Gordon's Head in Inset. German Stamp Celebrating the Return of the Saar to Germany. Ecuador Issue With New Futuristic Design. Lower Row, Left to Right—Stamp Celebrating the 500th Anniversary of the First Swedish Parliament. New Liechtenstein Issue. Stamp Celebrating the Third National Olympic Games of the Colombian Republic. Extreme Right—Stamp Marking the 400th Anniversary of the Founding of the City of Lima, Peru. Shows Statue of Francisco Pizarro.

Poems That Take Us "Lands Away"

Shy little poems with a quick surprise in their pocket carried messages back and forth, over 70 years ago, between "The Mansion" and "The Other House." Emily Dickinson, who lived in "The Mansion" at Amherst, Mass., behind a tall evergreen hedge, wrapped many of her exquisite verses with the gifts of gingerbread and other delicacies which she frequently sent to her niece and her two nephews, in "The Other House," which lies at the end of the "little path just wide enough for two who love."

During her lifetime the world never guessed that tucked away in unpublished manuscripts lay some 800 poems which, after her passing, were collected and put into books. Readers on the whole were charmed, but the critics were disturbed because of irregularities in rhythm and rhyming patterns. As time went on, however, and poets more and more dropped the stiff formality which had characterized Victorian literature, the differences which had marked her verses began to be regarded as evidences of distinction and originality. May Lamberton Becker, in her foreword to this latest edition of 78 of Emily's lyrics, selected for young people, writes:—

"They were far ahead of their time. The one thing about Emily Dickinson that seems impossible is the fact that she was born more than 100 years ago. For as you grow up, and as the generation after you grows up, Emily Dickinson will be waiting for you, and for them, ready to slip into your life these messages of hers, as she used to slip into the hand of her 'Sister Sue' the bits of paper with some of these verses on them—silently, sure that the one who gets them will understand. For these are messages. They go straight from her life into yours, direct as telegrams. That is one reason why they are so short. She wrote, not for fame or for money, but because she had something to say that must be said, and she knew that nothing like that is really said at all until it is said in poetry. After that, no one can say it again in a different way; he can only quote the poem."

True enough, there is nothing to be added to a poem such as:

> The pedigree of honey
> Does not concern the bee;
> A clover, any time, to him
> Is aristocracy.

Alfred Leete Hampson, who edited this new volume, assisted in editing the full, centenary edition of "The Poems of Emily Dickinson." He has chosen the poems which have a special appeal to young people; and the whimsical illustrations by George and Doris Hauman have captured the delicacy and caprice of the poems themselves.

P. P. S.

Poems for Youth, by Emily Dickinson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Motion Pictures We Want to See

Captain Hurricane — A homely tale of Cape Cod life, adapted from a story by Sara Ware Basset. Helen Westley gives one of her strongly humorous characterizations as the housekeeper who rules the home of a Yankee captain of the hearty type, played by James Barton.

Devil Dogs of the Air—Offers a stirring spectacle of the United States air forces in aerial maneuvers, with James Cagney as a daring flier.

Great Expectations — Another Dickens story which has brought to the screen the tale of a grateful convict who makes it possible for a blacksmith's apprentice to rise socially in the world. With Henry Hull, Phillips Holmes and Florence Reed, the picture records the novel rather faithfully, except that it omits the moor scenes at the beginning.

Imitation of Life—A sincere picture of the friendship of a white woman and a Negress in business and in home life. Claudette Colbert and Louise Beavers play the chief parts.

Laddie—This picture portrays rural home life in Indiana 60 years ago. It is the screen version of Gene Stratton Porter's story, with John Beal, Charlotte Henry and Gloria Stuart playing the leads.

The Little Colonel—Here we have the captivating child Shirley Temple in one of the appealing rôles so well suited to her talents. As the granddaughter of a Confederate veteran, Shirley accomplishes an unpremeditated reunion between her mother and her grandfather, who had become estranged when her mother married a northerner. Shirley plays the part of the Little Colonel with convincing charm; her irrepressible spontaneity brings the rôle to life. Lionel Barrymore plays the crusty grandfather and Bill Robinson, as houseman to grandpa, introduces a delightful note in the agile tap dancing by which he beguiles the reluctant Little Colonel to bed, Shirley enlivening the occasion by joining him in doing some admirable tap dancing herself.

The Scarlet Pimpernel—A picture of England and France at the time of the French Revolution, in which Leslie Howard, as a supposed English fop, heroically assists aristocrats to escape across the channel from the reign of terror.

To the Wind

> Shout loudly boy, boy at the back gate,
> How ragged and stalwart you are!
> Why should you want the warm kitchen
> Who follow the road by a star?
>
> Dance madly boy, boy by the elm tree,
> You were never tormented by school,
> But race tattered kites down the hillside
> And paddle the ice-covered pool!
>
> Be off, boy with tousle head flying,
> I'll join you when mornings are mild,—
> Brother to wild geese and storm cloud,
> Old Winter's black sheep of a child!

LAURA BENET

Scout Beacons for The King's Jubilee

On the night of May 6, 1935, the twenty-fifth anniversary of King George's reign, Great Britain will be ablaze with beacons.

The idea to send flames leaping to the sky from the highest points in each county originated with the Boy Scouts who, having obtained the approval of the Home Office, are already busy formulating a well thought out plan of action.

Each county is being supplied from headquarters with a map on which to mark the suggested points for the beacons in its area so that the Boy Scouts' Association may have a co-ordinated record of the whole event, and it is suggested that the different counties get in touch with their neighbors in order that the beacons may, whenever possible, be placed in sight of each other. Before any action is taken, the police and other local authorities will be asked to co-operate with the scheme.

Half-an-hour after sunset, precisely as the clocks strike 10, the great chain of bonfires will be fired, and at the same moment from the hilltops rockets with red, green, and yellow stars will be shot into the night sky.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

Foreign Correspondents Sought

Our Mail Bag

Toledo, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with a girl in France. I am studying French in school and I think hearing from someone in that country would help me very much. I love to read and play the piano. I also play the piano in Sunday school.

I am 14 years old and would like to hear from someone soon. I wouldn't care if I heard from any part of the world as I think it builds up a better understanding for school work.

Jane V.

Yonkers, New York

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with some boy in each of the following countries: Germany, France, Norway, Chile, and also some western states in the United States, such as California, Texas, Arizona, and Colorado. All letters I receive must be written in English as I have not taken any language in school.

I am interested in literature, history, mechanics, and customs of each different home and school, skiing, skating, swimming, and tennis are my favorite sports and I would like to know what different kinds foreigners have and what their favorite ones were.

Paul J.

Napa, California

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years of age. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope it will not be the last. My hobby is stamp collecting and I would like to receive letters from anyone in the world, especially foreign countries.

We have moved out in the country recently and I enjoy it much more than in the city, even though there aren't as many children to play with.

Martin P.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys):

Girls

Gladys P. (11), Honolulu, Hawaii. Is of Korean nationality and would like to correspond with anyone.

Donna M. O. (12), Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Shirley E. (12), Napa, California. Is a Girl Scout. Interested in playing tennis, collecting stamps, and aviation.

Mary C. (13), Tehama, California.

Mary M. Y. (13), Honolulu, Hawaii. Interested in drawing, nature and music.

Margaret W. (13), Baltimore, Maryland. Would like to hear from someone in Switzerland, California, and England, especially. Interested in sports.

Edna Louise V. (13), Blue Island, Illinois. From Europe, South America and the United States. Interested in sewing, dramatics, sports and English.

Eleanor M. (14), Oakville, Ontario. Is a Girl Guide. Interested in sports and piano.

Barbara K. (14), Indianapolis, Indiana. Her hobby is correspondence.

Ruth L. (14), Springfield, Massachusetts. Interested in all sports, singing, writing, traveling and animals.

Miriam C. (14), Mount Berry, Georgia.

Sara L. L. (15), Shellman, Georgia. Interested in piano, sewing, reading, and all outdoor sports.

Barbara B. (15), Wellesley, Massachusetts. Interested in corresponding in French.

Leona B. U. (15), San Jose, California. Interested in music, swimming, and other sports.

Hazel Z. S. (17), Davenport, Iowa. Interested in books and music.

Marion P. (17), Kenilworth, Illinois. From foreign countries. Interested especially in art.

Marie B. (18), Christchurch, New Zealand. Interested in all sports, especially swimming, and literature.

Phebe and Priscilla G. (18), Yardville, New Jersey. Phebe and Priscilla are twins and would like to hear from anybody, and especially other twins.

Dorothy M. S. (19), Davenport, Iowa. Interested in corresponding, books, music, theater, and travel.

Anne H. (19), Chicago, Illinois. From foreign countries. Interested in Girl Scouting, auction bridge and cooking.

Edith E. (19), Christchurch, New Zealand. From anyone interested in sports.

Emily E. (15), Good Thunder, Minnesota. Especially abroad. Interested in sports and exchanging pictures.

Lucille B. (15), El Monte, California. Interested in traveling, writing and music.

Boys

Harold R. (12), Ripponvale, Cromwell, New Zealand. Interested in animals. Wishes to correspond with a boy in Canada.

Richard P. (12), Swampscott, Mass. Interested in stamps. Would like to hear from a boy in Japan or other foreign country.

Ted H. (13), Sarnia, Ontario. Interested in stamp collecting and picture post cards. Wishes to hear from a boy in the western part of Canada, the United States, England or other foreign countries.

Kenneth B. (14), Napoleon, Ohio. Wishes to correspond with boy in Australia, New Zealand, France or Scotland.

Eric C. H. (14), Gordon, Sydney, Australia. Interested in Scout movement and stamp collecting. Would like to hear from boys in Roumania, Asiatic countries; Belgium, Canada, South American countries, East and West Indies.

William R. P. (15), Chicago Heights, Illinois. Interested in sports.

Horace G. (17), Rochdale, England. Interested in stamp collecting. Would like to correspond with boys, particularly from the British Colonies and Dominions.

Harold A. (19), Leeds, England. Would like to exchange newspapers, view-cards, etc.

Over Twenty

Doris W., Harvey, Illinois. Interested in writing sketches and poetry, politics, and books.

Frances M. C., Chicago, Ill. Would like to hear from anyone outside the United States.

Dorothy S., Pikeville, Tennessee. Interested in photography, and Gregg's shorthand.

Robert S., Soissons-Aisne, France. Interested in literature, history, cinema, travel. Will correspond in English and French.

Merle H., Red Wing, Minnesota. Wishes to receive letters from anyone, anywhere.

Paul Z., Los Angeles, California. Interested in foreign affairs, sports.

Gayle S., Butte, Montana. Interested in sports.

Dorothy H. C., Seattle, Washington. Interested in books, the theater, travel, current events, gardening, animals.

Frances N., Hanley, Sask. Interested in sports, reading, and writing.

Truve S., Pasadena, California. Interested in archery, hiking, orchid growing, and music.

John A. M., South Pekin, Illinois. Wishes to correspond with anyone in any part of the world.

Fred D., Valley Stream, New York. Interested in history, reading, sports, and outdoor life.

Georg P., Berlin, Germany. Interested in airports, languages, movies and stamps. Can correspond in English, French and German.

Shirley D. W., Hartford, Conn. Interested in reading and her job.

Jo-Anna H., Lakewood, Ohio. Would like to hear from those in foreign countries.

Bettie S., Tacoma, Washington. Wishes to attend art school and for someone interested in that subject to write to her. Also interested in sailing and swimming.

Blanche M. W., Duluth, Minnesota. Interested in travel, sports, and books.

Charlotte R. C., Kearney, Missouri. Particularly interested in corresponding with teachers in any English-speaking country.

Elizabeth H. D., Philadelphia, Penna. Wishes to receive precancelled stamps of all denominations from all over the United States.

May S. H., Concord, N. H. Would like to receive letters from those in foreign countries.

R. Lincoln R., Los Angeles, California. Interested in journalism, literature, languages, political science.

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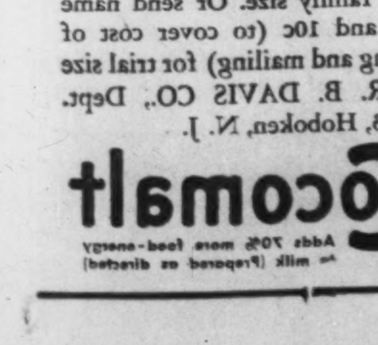

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The Home Forum

Spring Comes to Far Hollow

("O the lengthening days of spring"—From an Old Song.)

IT WAS still dark when Aunt Phronnie rose from her great feather bed in the most protected corner of her old house in Far Hollow, which is the remotest cove of the Cumberland Mountains of southeastern Kentucky. Finding that the seed of her fire had kept over night, she soon made light and warmth, and even fragrance, with bits of fatty pine and a good stick or two of birch. Hearing a sound without the house, she moved briskly across the puncheon floor and freed from its wooden peg the thong of squirrel hide which secured the door at night against the friendly creatures of the barnyard. The flock of sheep stood facing her, as though to remind her of their salting. A gourd filled with salt hung beneath the eaves and, calling the sheep by name, she gave them their portion. Her neighbors' opinion that these creatures were dumb she had never shared. Was not their presence at her door an unfailing sign of spring?

Standing among the flock she heard the meadow chorus of young peepers, persistently shrill throughout the night, gradually growing fainter until it was muted by the notes of awakening birds. She saw the dawn star, clear-eyed in the quickening sky, and a fragment of moon above the frosted-white roof of the corn crib, which her man had built so well of hickory, years ago. Then the morning wind murmured in the leaves of the oak beside the little log barn and the sound of running water came to her ears. She smelled the mist rising from the Fork, hidden by the knoll on which the house was built. "The ontameless wonders" of morning she marveled at when the sun ball rose above the mist and shed its level rays across the backs of the sheep, still licking their salt, and touched the trodden bits of fodder in the barnyard, where ice-filmed prints of mule hooves became rainbow-hued in the increasing light. Far down the hollow a cock summoned the day and was answered by her cock; a neighbor's dog called to her hound dog and was answered in five notes of music, flung like brown stones into the wide pool of bright air. From the rhododendron thicket a red bird whistled to his mate: "You're sweet. You're sweet. You, you, you!"

Aunt Phronnie turned from her sheep and, taking her milking pail from its peg, moved across the barnyard to the corner where the cows stood with patient moos, awaiting her coming. Jenny Wren added her bubble of song to the tune played by jets of white milk let down in steady, warm streams by the gnarled fingers. Presently the cowbell tinkled, as the animals followed the leader down the slope to the Fork, which widened into a quiet ford in the meadow below the house. Coming back to her doorway, Aunt Phronnie noticed how round the buds were on the dogwood beside the palings, and knew it was full time for her to "go a-sugarin'" to the maple grove on the upper ridge. This ordering of spring signs in wise sequence was a delight to her.

She liked the gaunt gray trunks of the sugar trees, whose veins would soon be astir with the press of uprising sap. The firm bark under her hand yielded slowly as she made round holes and pushed in each wooden spile, fastening the piggins below. How one could trust the spring, no matter how cold the mornings of short winter days!

"The Almighty sets high hick'ry and poples," Aunt Phronnie said to herself. "And how He does wrop 'em 'gainst the cold! Allers it pleasures me to see those leetle crunkly leaves a-smoothin' and a-stretchin', come a warm March sun."

A startled group of pigs rutting for oak mast brought her gaze to the ground, where she discovered a patch of "mountain tea." She gathered a handful of the wintergreen and chewing the spicy leaves, walked on to the copse at the edge of the clearing. "Here's birch and saxifras a-waitin' to be found," she exclaimed. The "sarviss"—shad bush—was beginning to show feathery white flowers, and on the south slope the red bud was faintly purple. A squirrel chittered at her and a signal crow flew above the meadow. And then, in a sheltered spot halfway down the hill, her delighted eyes saw one hardy, blossomy red maple! She told herself to remind Boone, her favorite grandson, "to plunder the bees soon, for I do set store by maple blossom honey 'bove all others."

"Noontime comes quick n'matter how up-soon-of-a-mornin' I aim to be! That square of sun through the south door means it's most dinner time. Churning will wait this day! I must get to trompin' my treadles 'fore the darksome hours."

And soon the lift and fall of her loom-batten was the only sound, save when a log on the fire shifted itself or a friendly fowl strolled through the open door. Aunt Phronnie was right-natured for weaving and spring's renewal awakened her to added zeal. And now her voice lifted in an old ballad which rose and fell and rose again as she wove—until the evening star climbed to its resting place in the crotch of the oak tree. Then the note of the whippoorwill came to her ears between the stanzas of "The Little Mohee" and she paused in her weaving, feeling once more how bountiful and surprising life was in Far Hollow.

F. R.

The Embattled Piano

LIMERICK itself had been the seat of bitter fighting. Free Staters held one end of the town, Republicans the other. But both sides mutually agreed to an hour's shopping interval in the middle of the day. The Free Staters had barricaded one end of the principal street, the Republicans held the other. . . .

In the middle of the street lived three old ladies who had a highly prized possession, a piano. They had not worried about what might happen to themselves, but frightful visions tormented them of the ruin that would devastate their lovely instrument should a stray bullet chance to come plunging through its strings and hammers.

An idea, like a ray of hope, burst upon one of them. Exactly opposite their house was a bank. Everybody knows that anything confided to a bank is, *ipso facto*, safe. Therefore could the piano only be transferred to the bank it would be inviolate. The shopping interval for the day was past. Impossible to wait till the morrow. Still, here was the piano, there was the bank, and the bullets still continued to snarl unceasingly up and down the street. Nevertheless the problem was not beyond their direct Irish wits.

Suddenly the combatants on both barriers saw one of the old sisters trip down the steps waving a white handkerchief tied to the end of an umbrella, a flag of truce. Astonishment and curiosity stopped the firing.

The house door was flung wide open, and, taking advantage of the lull, the other two ladies and the servant at once worked the piano into the road. Hurriedly they pushed it to the bank. Pounding on the door, they made their intentions known, and the bank agreed to receive the sacred trust.

Still under the flag of truce, the female trio retraversed the field of battle. One by one they entered their house, leaving the standard-bearer to the last. Waving a final flourish, she bowed with courtesy to both parties, and cried at the top of her voice:

"Thank you so much; you can go on now!"

—Reprinted from "Three Lands on Three Wheels," by Jan and Cora Gordon (copyright 1932) by permission of the publishers, William Morrow & Co., Inc.

A Hundred Kinds of Gold

FROM Water Tower Hill, with the sun shining, the town and the steeples and the river were a hundred kinds of gold. The sky spread out in its wide serenity to meet golden fields and golden roads and far, green forests. The Water Tower, white and round like a column, rose up and up; and at its base, on a green bench, sat three little girls with popcorn. There was a bird bath. There was a chokecherry tree. On another bench there was Mariella, with Kum-Tu, the Pekingese, who was sitting up and begging.

"You are a silly Chinese dog," said Mariella. "Your front feet turn out and your nose amounts to nothing at all. You are hardly as large as Minnie, the cat, yet you have the most amazing self-assurance. Moreover, you have had your dinner. We are here, because it is a lovely place; but there is nothing, absolutely nothing, to eat."

Voices came from the other bench. "Janet Gaynor, I like best!"

"Oh, so don't I!"

"'Babes in Toyland' was funny." Peals of laughter.

"But, oh! 'Little Women'!"

"Oh's," in ecstatic chorus.

Kum-Tu trotted to the bird bath, where a robin was splashing; then he sat up and begged, absurdly. Mariella looked far, far up, above the Water Tower, above the birds, above the clouds. It was better than an airplane. When she looked down again, Kum-Tu was sitting up and begging under the chokecherry tree.

"I can assure you," said Mariella patiently, "that they taste better to the robin than they would to you."

The chokecherries were dark red against the blue sky. The hill was patched with sun-gold and shade. Kum-Tu heard the rustle of a popcorn bag, and the plume of his tail spread over his back to his ears as he trotted toward it. He sat up and begged. There were shrieks of delight.

"They will give him all they have," said Mariella to herself. "People always do. I can't help it."

She waited. "All gone," she heard after minutes. "Good-by, little doggie. We're going now."

The sky was spreading wide and high and still. Beneath it, alone, no bigger than Minnie the cat, no smaller, Mariella suddenly knew, than the boundless love with which he was looking at her, was Kum-Tu—sitting up.

G. N.

Delineation

WITH deft and sparing strokes,
The artist has given
In his arrangement,
Spring;
From charcoal boughs
One almost hears
The robin sing.

Le Baron Cooke

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The Christian Science Monitor

Russian Girl, by E. Mary Wilkinson

THIS attractively simple portrait of a Russian girl in peasant dress is the work of Miss E. Mary Wilkinson, a Birmingham (England) artist, who has also worked during recent years in Paris. The red spotted scarf, the red wood beads, the decoration of the white frock in rose madder, the fresh, rather earnest, young face—all are treated with a vigorous brush and the work throughout is solid and assured. The girl stands before us, charmingly self-possessed; and nothing in the painting is allowed to hinder our appreciation of that fact.

The artist is a painter of still-life, flower and bird studies, and portraits. Her career is in several ways remarkable. Fifty years ago as a student at Birmingham School of Art, she won a first prize in an international competition promoted by an art reproducing firm, in which there were thousands of entrants. Sir John Millais, R. A., was among those who signed her prize certificate. Her teachers predicted a brilliant career for her. Then her eyesight seemed affected and for forty-five years she was unable to paint, read, write or sew. It seemed that success as a painter had been snatched from her grasp, but she never gave up hope that she would one day resume her art.

A few years ago, that hope was fulfilled. She regained an almost full enjoyment of her eyesight; and now, at the age of seventy, is painting more prolifically than she thought possible years ago. Her work is winning steadily widening appreciation. It has been shown at the Paris Salon, the Salon d'Automne, the Salon des Indépendants, the Royal Scottish Academy, and at exhibitions by the London Group, the Birmingham Group, the Society of British Artists and the Birmingham Art Circle. She is a member of the St. Ives (Cornwall) Society of Artists.

Abigail Adams Liked London

HER delight with London grew—that "pleasant, disappointment" (for she had thought to find a city alien to her likes. There had been many to tell her so. They had told her it nearly always rained; but here in these July days was clear, bright sunshine without oppressive heat, so that she could sally forth in hooped lutestring and Leghorn hat, to shop, to roam, to explore, to while away the time; and Abby with her, when the minx was not dallying with hairdressers and mantua-makers!).

Emerging from her Adelphi resting-place, she would think, each time of Boston. It might be Boston, this—so quiet, so homelike, so pleasant.

There were many to turn and to glance. Americans! There was a difference in their hair-dress, in the adornment of feminine facial charms—a certain cultivated femininity that it was rather customary, at the time, for English women to sacrifice somewhat for more athletic vogues.

They wandered in Cheapside, at the ancient mercer's shops, and marveled that silks should be dearer here than the same silks in Boston. A tax went on here apparently, that came off again before the stuffs reached America!

But they might not tarry long at their pricing. Social engagements claimed them immediately—and now Abigail found herself confronted with a problem of callers which she had not wholly foreseen. American, they flocked to see her in the Adelphi, the wife of peace-commissioner John Adams. Homesick, she was part of home to them, and a person to be honored also.

But those who were homesick, she found, were not alone those who had espoused the patriot cause. Before she had breakfasted one morning, Esther came to announce visitors—Parson and Mrs. Hallowell of Boston. Last time Abigail had seen Parson Walter, he had been keeping very quiet from the wrath of those who knew he took the loyalist side; it was soon after that he had brought his wife to England.

Well, the war was over, they met affably, and Abigail was invited to dine.

She was inundated with callers and with invitations—all the old familiar names of home, that warmed her waiting heart—Jackson, Winslow, Warren, Rogers, Boylston, Atkinson, Smith, Hay, Appleton. Americans from the Hague called, or left their cards; from Paris; from Petersburg. Some names she knew, some she did not. But if they were Americans they paid their respects to her because of it, or because they had met her distinguished husband.

Old friends and new. Prentice Cushing bowed over her hand at Mrs. Atkinson's where she went to dine. Amazingly frugal, these London dinners, compared with home. Was Massachusetts, then, extravagant? Where a Massachusetts gentleman's table bore four or five choices of meat, an Englishman's bore but one or two. The English dress was plainer, also—the men's clothes little adorned; the women punctilious on the point of hairdress and of hoops, but sallying forth on formal occasions in "a plain straw hat, without a cap under it, and a simple lutestring dress, or a muslin one." . . .

Smith took Abigail to Mr. Copley, the famous artist, who had painted a full-length likeness of John Adams.

Storer accompanied them to the handsome house, where the master received them with honor, and led them at once to his picture of the statesman.

We have Mrs. Adams' word that it was an excellent likeness. "A globe—a small world—stood before the sturdy figure; a map of Europe was in his hand; and near him, the figures of Peace and Innocence. How beautiful to Abigail! How wonderful! She could hardly tear herself away.

It was an intensely interesting house, filled with the work of the great painter. . . . Englishmen, thought Abigail? Those faces were familiar! They might have been the likenesses of friends at home. One race, after all! One object, it was to be hoped, in the future—the peace that John had helped to make.—Dorothie Bobbé, in "Abigail Adams, the Second First Lady." (New York: Minton, Balch.)

The Kingdom Within Us

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GLORIOUS promises are held out in the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, promises set forth in matchless words of grandeur and assurance; and they ring down the ages, stirring the heart of humanity to wistful longing for the time when Christ's kingdom shall flourish on earth. Yet, this blissful state pictured by the prophet is expected by the majority of mankind to appear only at some far-distant future time.

It were well, however, to realize that even though discord and strife, lack and limitation, sickness and sin, may seem to hold mankind in bondage, here and now every earnest follower of the teachings of Christ Jesus can help to hasten the coming of God's kingdom on earth. The wilderness and the solitary place may awake and be glad now; the desert may rejoice and burst forth into bloom today; blind eyes may see and deaf ears hear at once; pools of water and bubbling springs may appear now in the ground which has been parched and dried. All the places and conditions which are to be changed with the coming of Christ's kingdom are states of human consciousness. The Master himself said, "The kingdom of God is within you." Therefore the state of bliss and well-being foretold by Isaiah must be an individual demonstration, to be realized in individual human consciousness.

We find mental states in every walk of life pictured by the prophet. There is ground parched and dried by hard, intolerant, selfish thinking. There are solitary places where hopelessness and despair hold sway. There are wildernesses occupied chiefly by thoughts of fear, uncertainty, and self-depreciation, and troubled hearts thirsting for comfort and consolation. Nevertheless, all may take courage, for through the teachings of Christian Science these false mental states can be rectified. And with this spiritual renewing comes healing of discord of every kind.

On page 333 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth." A spiritual idea is the effect of only one cause, namely, divine Mind; and through the utilization of the spiritual ideas or qualities of infinite Mind all may learn to express the ideal man as did Christ Jesus. When these spiritual ideas flourish in human consciousness, Christ's kingdom will indeed appear on earth.

And how may men prepare themselves to receive these divine ideas and so reflect the perfect Mind? To give to those who will not receive is an impossibility; therefore the first great essential is receptivity, teachableness. When the refreshing rain descends upon parched and thirsty ground, the ground accepts it and is thereby softened and made fertile. When the wilderness is cleared of unprofitable growth and irrigated, it does not spurn the good seed which might then be planted in it, but brings forth abundantly. Thus dealt with, the desert, no longer deprived of water, would "blossom as the rose."

So the human heart must be willing to accept, humbly and trustfully, the great fact of spiritual being set forth in the passage already quoted, namely, that man made in God's image is not a physical personality but the reflection of infinite divine Mind; he is the embodiment of the spiritual ideas and qualities of Mind. This fact admitted and utilized, men may look confidently to God for the solution of every problem, the healing of every inharmonious condition, since the ideas of Mind are universal, ever present. God made man good, wise, intelligent, pure, noble, loving, and free, and as our true spiritual individuality is that man of God's creating, the urgent desire to express this goodness, nobility, and freedom is inherent in everyone and will ultimately dominate and compel all to seek and find the way to achieve it.

No matter how long we may have indulged in hard and intolerant thinking, we can now lift our thought to infinite Mind in earnest, humble receptivity; then, undoubtedly, the sweet, softening influence of love and affection will flow in to heal all hardness and unloveliness. The perfect spiritual activity of Mind is present to transform every desolate place in human thinking, calling forth joy, love, buoyancy, delight. There is courage and assurance for the hopeless and self-depreciating; the satisfying companionship of pure thoughts for the sad and lonely; inspiration for the unlearned; and health for the sick.

When human consciousness is illumined by the spiritual understanding which the acceptance and utilization of Mind's ideas invariably bring, the blind will see and the deaf hear, the dumb will sing and the lame walk. Why, then, should anyone hesitate to turn to infinite Mind and follow Mrs. Eddy's advice given on page 248 of her textbook: "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

White Circles

THE earth is quiet under the shadows of afternoon,
But the upper sky is bewildered with sea gulls—
The cutlas flashing of high wings over
The pale, still disk of a daylight moon.

—May Lewis, in Voices.

ЦАРСТВИЕ ВНУТРИ НАС

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ПРЕКРАСНЫЕ обетования даны нам в тридцать пятой главе от Исайи, обетования изложенные словами несравнимыми по своему величию и твердой уверенности. Они звучат на протяжении веков, вызывая в сердцах человеческих грустные мечтания о том времени, когда, наконец, расцветет Христово Царство на земле. Однако наступление этого блаженного состояния, описанного пророком, ожидается большинством людей в каком-то далеком неопределенном будущем.

Тем не менее было-бы очень хорошо, если-бы каждый искренний последователь учения Христа Иисуса понял, что он может оказать содействие ускорению пришествия Царства Божьего на земле, и это не взирая на то, что с внешней стороны человечество повидимому находится под ярмом раздора и борьбы, нужды и ограничений, болезни и греха. Но ведь заросшие запущенные места могут снова воспрянуть и возрадоваться, а пустыни—возликовать и тут-же расцвести. Слепые вдруг прозреют, глухим вернется слух. И появятся на черствой иссохшей почве водяные пруды и журчащие ключи. Все то, что должно преобразиться с пришествием Царства Христова, все эти фазы и явления суть различные состояния человеческого сознания. Сам Учитель сказал: "Царствие Божие внутри вас есть." Поэтому то состояние блаженства, которое предсказано Исаией, должно быть доказано на деле каждым отдельным человеком, иначе говоря должно прежде всего осуществиться в индивидуальном человеческом сознании.

При всех условиях жизни можно встретить ментальные состояния изображенные пророком: черствую почву, иссушенную жестким непринципиальным себялюбивым мышлением; глухую местность, обуреваемую безнадежностью и отчаянием; пустыню, поглощенную мыслями страха, неуверенности, самоумаления; наконец тревожное сердце, которое жаждет уюта и утешения. Никто, однако, унывать не должен, ибо благодаря учению Христианской Науки эти ложные ментальные состояния человека могут быть изменены. А вместе с духовным обновлением приходит и исцеление всякого рода расстройств.

На странице 333 книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мери Бекер Эдди пишет следующее: "Во все времена, до и после Христианской эры, Христос, как духовная идея—отражение Бога—приходил с некоторой долей силы и благости ко всем готовым принять Христа, Истину." Духовная идея есть следствие только одной единственной причины, а именно божественного Разума. Пользуясь идеями и качествами бесконечного Разума все могут научиться быть выразителями идеального человека, как это делал Христос Иисус. Когда-же эти духовные идеи станут процветать в сознании людей, то царство Христово несомненно появится на земле.

Что-же должны люди сделать, чтобы получить эти божественные идеи и благодаря этому сделаться отражением совершенного Разума? Нельзя дать тому, кто не желает получить. Следовательно, прежде всего нужны восприимчивость и готовность учиться. Когда освежающий дождь падает на землю, то сухая взалкавшая почва его принимает и тем самым смягчается и становится плодотворной. Запущенная земля, очищенная от сорных, бесполезных трав и затем орошенная, не отвергает посаженных в ней потом семян, а дает им возможность произрасти в обилии. И вот почему пустыня, более не лишенная воды "расцветет, как нарцисс."

И так, сердце человеческое должно быть готово принять, смиренно и доверчиво, великий факт духовного бытия выдвинутый в уже упомянутой выдержке, а именно, что человек созданный по образу Бога не есть физическое лицо, а отражение бесконечного, божественного Разума, воплощение духовных идей и качеств Разума. Признав этот факт и пользуясь им, люди могут с доверием обращаться к Богу за разрешением каждого вопроса, за исцелением какого-бы то ни было физического расстройства, ибо идеи Разума везде и всегда на лицо. Бог создал человека добрым, мудрым, разумным, чистым, благородным, любящим и свободным, а так как наша истинная, духовная индивидуальность есть человек, созданный Богом, то стремление выразить доброту, благородство и свободу присуще каждому и в конце концов овладеет всеми и побудит искать и находить путь к этому достижению.

Долго-ли мы потворствовали черствому и нетерпимому мышлению, значения не имеет, мы сегодня-же можем мысленно возвыситься до бесконечного Разума с искренней смиренной восприимчивостью. Тогда без сомнения нежное смягчающее влияние любви и привязанности вольется в нас и исцелит жесткие нелюбовные чувства. Совершенное, духовное действие Разума тут-же готово преобразить всякое разрушенное место в нашем мышлении, пробудив радость, любовь, энергию, восторг. Бодрость и уверенность дается безнадежным и неуверенным в себе. Печальные и одинокие обретают удовлетворенье в обществе чистых мыслей. Неученые получают вдохновенье, а немощные—здоровье.

Когда сознание человека осветится духовным пониманием, которое неизменно приходит к тем, кто признает и пользуется идеями Разума, слепые прозрят, глухие услышат, немые будут петь, а увечные ходить. Кто-же задумается над тем должен-ли он обратиться к божественному Разуму, и последовать совету Мери Бекер Эдди на странице 248 книги текста: "Пусть бескорыстие, доброта, милосердие, справедливость, здоровье, любовь—Царство Небесное—царит внутри нас; грех, болезнь и смерть начнут тогда убывать, пока не исчезнут окончательно."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науке на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations

Irregular Trend in Stock Market Prices in Quiet Trading

Commodities Money Market

Stocks Struggle To Re-establish An Equilibrium

After Some Recoveries Market Becomes Irregular—Rails for Sale

By Forrest Price

Stocks were under a sobering influence today.

After yesterday's celebration the market struggled valiantly to regain its footing.

And it succeeded early in the game. But sharp recessions put cold water on the upturn, and the market became irregular.

Volume of trading was much smaller than that of yesterday when the zigzag movement produced by Washington reports concerning dollar devaluation and their denial brought out the biggest day's business in several weeks.

Total sales today approximated 550,000 shares.

The railroads had few friends. Union Pacific moved forward a point on the early buying wave but lost its gain and declined 3 points further to a new low. Chesapeake & Ohio lost nearly 3 and Atchison preferred almost as much. Chesapeake Corp. dropped nearly 2.

Hahn Department Stores preferred was up 4 points at one time but dropped nearly all its gain. Spiegel-May-Stern moved up 2 points. Macy was up nearly 2.

U. S. Steel preferred, West Penn Electric A, Public Service of New Jersey 7 per cent, Continental Can and Atlas Powder were each off 2 points or so.

Advances of a point or more were established by Eastman Kodak, American Telephone, Evans Products, Case, American Brake Shoe & Foundry, Cerro de Pasco, Republic Iron & Steel, United Fruit, Armour of Illinois and Borg Warner. Brooklyn Manhattan was up 2.

There were late gains from fractions to a point and the closing tone was fairly firm.

The bond market also came down to earth again. It had more the appearance of an investment affair today. Corporate issues were well bought at higher prices. There was little doing among the U. S. Governments. Prices ruled steady. Slight improvement was made by some of the foreign issues under pressure yesterday.

Higher prices were recorded in some of the commodities markets. Wheat, corn and oats started and finished strong at Chicago. The cotton market was quiet and comparatively easy.

The jumpy character of the stock market, as shown particularly yesterday, reflects the upset conditions of things generally. It is extremely sensitive to rumors, conjectures and hopes.

Underneath it all is the conviction that business has seen its worst and that, with the removal of some of the uncertainties, conditions will improve in decided manner. Reason for this is the fact that for five years or more there has been an accumulating demand for things which go to establish a normal rate of living.

And people have the money to pay for these necessities, also to purchase securities, as is seen in the overflowing bank funds. People are willing to buy stocks if they were convinced prices would not go any lower. And there would be plenty of new construction and manufacturing expansion if business men were confident that there would be some return on money so invested.

Even at that it is encouraging to know that manufacturing activity in January increased 9.3 per cent over December, and marked the fourth successive gain, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; list rallies dully.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments lower.

Curb: Steady; metals improve.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; gold currencies sag.

Cotton: Quiet; liquidation; trade buying; lower cables.

Sugar: Steady; steadier spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; decreased supply expected.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Strong to 25c higher; top, $13.85.

Hogs: Slow, 10-25c lower; top, $9.65.

Foreign

London—Irregularity prevailed on the stock exchange today with an undecided tendency in view of the obscure political outlook. Gilt-edged securities failed to hold an early improvement, and foreign bonds were firm. Gold mining shares hardened while other sections sagged. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Short covering gave the Bourse a slightly better tone today, although gains were small. The closing was steady.

Berlin—Influenced by the steel dividend, prices on the Boerse recovered somewhat today after yesterday's weakness. The closing tone was firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.95¾	.96¼	.95⅛	.96⅛	+.01⅛
July	.90⅜	.90⅞	.89⅝	.90⅜	+.01¼
September	.88½	.90	.88	.89⅞	+.01
Corn					
May	.81½	.83½	.81½	.83⅜	+.01
July	.77⅞	.78½	.77⅝	.78¼	+.01
September	.74½	.75	.74½	.75⅛	+.01¼
Oats					
May	.48½	.49	.48½	.48¾	+ ⅜
July	.43½	.43½	.43	.43⅜	+ ⅜
September	.40⅜	.40⅜	.40	.40¼	+ ⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.83½	.83½	.83¼	+ ¼
July	.83⅜	.83⅜	.83⅜	+ ¼

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 10 lower.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

4¼	2½	..	Thermoid	400	2⅞	2½	2½	3
5	2⅝	..	Third Ave Ry	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
17⅞	14	..	Thompson Prod	1200	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14⅝
10	8¼	..	Tide Water Asso	600	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
3½	2	..	Thompson Starr	300	2⅛	2	2	2
88½	84	6	Tide W Asso pf	400	88½	87½	88½	..
103⅞	100	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	100	101½	101½	101½	..
7¼	5⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
36¾	29½	1	Timken Roller	400	31	30⅞	31	30
5⅞	5	.25	Transamerica	3700	5⅛	5	5	5
3¾	2⅝	..	Tri Continental	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
42½	39	2.50	Trico Products	100	40	40	40	40
6	4	..	Truscon Steel	600	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
4¼	3	..	Yellow Truck	50	0 3⅛	3	3	3
21	18¾	1	Young Sp & W	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
21⅞	15	..	Youngstown	500	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15¼
2½	1½	..	Zenith Radio	100	1½	1½	1½	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Locomotive Builders Get Only One Order So Far During 1935

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—During the first two months of this year the builders of railroad equipment received only one domestic order for one locomotive, says the Standard Statistics Co.

Whatever important business the railway equipment industry books in the remainder of 1935 will probably result chiefly from federal loans, as it did in 1934, the report continued, for most carriers are still unable to finance large capital improvement expenditures without outside assistance.

In this connection, the growing obsolescence of locomotives is significant. Figures in the following table are as of Jan. 1, 1933, and the situation has not improved since that date.

	% More Than 25 Yrs. Old	% 15 to 25 Yrs.	% Less Than 15 Yrs.
Atch., Top. & San. Fe	24	34	42
Atlantic Coast Line	42	29	29
Baltimore & Ohio	28	34	38
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	47	37	16
Chi., Mil., St. P. & Pac.	41	46	13
Chi. & North Western	39	45	16
Delaware & Hudson	73	22	5
Del., Lack & Western	34	35	31
Den. & Rio Gr. West.	67	11	22
Erie	28	46	26
Great Northern	44	28	28
Illinois Central	31	40	29
Lehigh Valley	9	68	23
Louisville & Nashville	45	29	26
Minn., St.P.&S.S.Marie	61	25	14
Missouri Pacific	51	19	30
New York Central	16	51	33
N. Y., N. H. & H.	49	34	17
Norfolk & Western	34	53	13
Northern Pacific	62	24	14
Pennsylvania	20	53	27
Reading	54	30	16
St. Louis-San Fran.	49	36	15
Seaboard Air Line	18	42	40
Southern Pacific	52	23	25
Southern Railway	55	30	15
Union Pacific	34	35	31
Wabash	49	22	29

Fewer Business Failures During Week of Feb. 28

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Fewer business failures occurred in the United States for the five days ended February 28. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 224, compared with 285 in the full week preceding, and with 253 for the same period of 1934.

Retail insolvencies fell to 128 from 174 a week earlier. The wholesale and other commercial lines also were lower, while the manufacturing group rose to 59 from 55 in the previous week.

Dividend Declarations

Lehman Corporation, an investment trust, declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on the capital stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable April 5 to stock of record, March 22.

Cotton Prices Decline

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Cotton was quiet today, and prices fluctuated irregularly within a narrow range. Opening declines in response to relatively easy Liverpool cables and foreign selling were followed by slight rallies on trade buying and covering, but prices later eased, with May backing off 12.34 to 12.29, and the general list ruling about net unchanged to 3 points lower in the late trading.

Pathe Exchange, Inc.

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Pathe Exchange, Inc., stockholders have approved the reorganization plan under which a new company will be incorporated to take over the assets and assume the liabilities of Pathe. Application will be made for permanent listing of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last
June	9.24b	9.40
September	9.70b	9.75
December	10.00b	10.00

b—Bid.

Higher Prices In Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP)—In striking contrast with yesterday, a firm tone pervaded grain markets today, and prices tended upward from start to finish.

The trade looked for another sharp reduction of the United States wheat visible supply total Monday next. A Government report giving farmers' intentions to plant will be issued March 15, and will furnish ideas concerning spring wheat acreage, as well as of corn, oats and barley.

Wheat closed strong, ⅞-1⅜ above yesterday's finish, May 96-96⅛, Corn ⅞-1¼ up, May 83¼-⅜, Oats ⅛-⅜ up, and provisions 2 cents to 22 cents down.

Reynolds Metals 1934 Net Totals $1,642,461

The 1934 annual report of Reynolds Metals Company and its subsidiaries shows consolidated net profit of $1,642,461, after all deduction for taxes, extraordinary expenditures and depreciation equal to $1.71 a share on the common stock outstanding on Dec. 31, 1934.

This compares with $1,446,636 in the preceding year, or $1.51 a share on a like number of shares. Net profit for 1934 was $776,818 in excess of the cash dividend of $1 a share, paid quarterly during the year.

On June 1, 1934, a stock dividend of 28 per cent was paid and $1,580,-517 was transferred from earned surplus to capital.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	30 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	81.1	94.2	87.8	68.3
Month ago	84.9	93.9	87.9	69.4
Year ago	85.7	84.4	82.2	68.2
1935 high	87.8	95.9	88.9	70.4
1935 low	81.1	93.0	84.5	68.3
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.9	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday 110.2, month ago 109.1, year ago 104.2.

1935 high	110.3	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	88.8

Oil Earnings Forecast

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—In Wall Street quarters it is estimated that first quarter earnings of the integrated oil companies east of the Pacific coast will make a less favorable showing than in the first quarter of 1934 in spite of the moderate recovery in petroleum prices from the low levels of the December quarter. Last year's first quarter profits were the best since 1930 for a number of the important units.

Federal Credit Bank Bonds

Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent for the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, which offered Wednesday $20,000,000 of 1½ per cent collateral trust debentures due in three and six months, announces that requests had been received for approximately $250,000,000 of the debentures, the largest oversubscription of any issue ever offered by the banks, according to Mr. Dunn.

Eastern Steamship Lines Net

The Eastern Steamship Lines Inc. and subsidiary companies report a net deficit for January of $157,435, after depreciation, interest, rentals and local taxes, but before federal income tax, capital stock tax, capital gains or losses and other non-operating adjustments as compared with a deficit of $148,710 for the like period of 1934.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 5 was: Receipts, $9,885,415; expenditures, $19,487,-518; balance, $2,013,364,172; customs receipts for the month, $4,698,109. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,322,-393,397; expenditures, $4,634,145,307 (including $2,409,021,439 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,311,-751,910; gold assets, $8,545,128,201.

1935 Bond Issues Listed

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—As of March 1, there were 1535 bond issues aggregating $45,032,758,233 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $41,111,632,332.

Several Nations Report Increase In Wheat Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—The area sown to winter wheat in 15 countries, excepting Russia, increased 2.3 per cent this year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its current statement on world wheat prospects.

These countries last year accounted for more than 60 per cent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere wheat area, excluding Russia and China.

India, Germany and Canada are the only countries thus far reporting a decrease. The Russian winter wheat acreage for 1935 is reported as having been increased 6.5 per cent, and winter rye acreage decreased 4 per cent, the aggregate showing a small decrease compared with last year.

The bureau says the condition of winter wheat and rye appears generally favorable in most countries, although soil moisture is still deficient in southwestern areas of the United States and in parts of North Africa and Russia. There have been alternate freezes and thaws in parts of Europe, but no serious damage is apparent.

World shipments of wheat have risen abruptly from the low levels of December, the increase being due mainly to larger shipments from Argentina. The Feb. 1 surplus of wheat available for export or carry-over in principal exporting countries, including Danubian countries, together with United Kingdom port stocks and quantities afloat, is indicated to be at least 265,000,000 bushels less than last year.

California Receives First Hawaiian Potato Shipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 7—Eleven thousand cases of potatoes were received here recently from the Hawaiian Islands, and are said to represent the first shipment of this vegetable to be discharged in southern California.

Due to climatic factors, potatoes can be grown in Hawaii during the off season on the mainland, and thus can add to the variety of foods available in Pacific coast markets. The variety being grown is known as Hawaiian Rose, being reddish in color. Larger shipments are expected.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	12.17	12.21	12.17	12.20	..
May	12.30	12.31	12.29	12.31	—.01
July	12.35	12.39	12.35	12.38	+.02
October	12.33	12.36	12.31	12.35	+.02
December	12.39	12.33	12.31	12.33	+.02

Spots 12.50. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.94	6.96	6.94	6.95	—.03
May	6.88	6.89	6.87	6.88	—.04
July	6.82	6.84	6.81	6.82	—.04
October	6.70	6.71	6.67	6.68	—.06

Tone at close quiet.

Investors Syndicate Business

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 7—Investors Syndicate reports the largest week's business in its 41-year history for the week ended Feb. 16. A total of $8,330,475 in face value of new contracts written was recorded for that week. This figure surpassed by nearly $2,000,000 the record established two weeks previously.

Market Value of Stocks

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The market value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange on March 1 was $32,190,-041,075, compared with $32,991,035,003 on Feb. 1, the exchange announces. On March 1, 1934, the market value of listed stocks was $36,091,646,602.

Chicago Business Up When Normal ... There Is De...

Money Market

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Finland's Foreign Trade Shows Good Rise During 1934

Steady Gain in Exports Over Imports Since 1930—New Budget Balances

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Finland's foreign trade is rising substantially and there has been a steady gain in exports over imports since 1930. The value of both exports and imports increased materially in 1934 and the favorable trade balance amounted to 1,444,900,000 Finnish marks, according to a survey by the Institute of International Finance here. (Finnish mark equals about 2¼ cents.)

This improvement is attributed chiefly to the expansion of exports of those industries engaged in the exploitation of Finland's extensive forest resources, the lumber and pulp and paper industries, the report says. On the other hand, exports of dairy products have continued to decline and during the last few years the large short-term debt of the farmers has constituted a serious problem for the Government.

Favorable Trade Balance

Chiefly because of the large export surplus, the balance of international payments of Finland has been favorable. In 1933 the current surplus was estimated at 1,350,000,000 Finnish marks, and in 1932 1,177,000,000. The institute observed that "the substantial surpluses of the last three years have been utilized primarily to liquidate both the foreign long-term and short-term indebtedness."

The budget of the Finnish Government showed a surplus of 53,000,000 Finnish marks in 1933, and the budget estimates for 1934 anticipate an excess of revenues over expenditures of 44,000,000 marks. However, preliminary figures for the first 11 months of 1934 show an actual surplus of 446,000,000 marks. The budget for 1935 is balanced without recourse to public borrowing.

"There has been but a comparatively small increase in the direct public debt of Finland since 1929 and the short-term debt, both external and internal, has remained at a low figure," the bulletin stated.

Public Debt Small

"Interest on the public debt of the Finnish Government, including commissions and expenses, is estimated at 261,100,000 marks in the 1935 budget. In addition 93,200,000 marks is provided for debt redemption, making a total of 354,300,000 marks for debt service. This is equivalent to 10.6 per cent of total estimated revenues in the 1935 budget. Interest and redemption on the foreign debt, exclusive of commissions and expenses, is estimated at 226,200,000 marks for 1935, or 6.7 per cent of total estimated revenues."

The bulletin is of particular interest at the present time because of the recent public offering of $8,000,000 of Republic of Finland 4 per cent Serial Notes in this country.

The Institute points out that Finland has paid principal and interest promptly and in full on all obligations privately contracted by it in this country and has met in full the installments due on its intergovernmental debt to the United States Government.

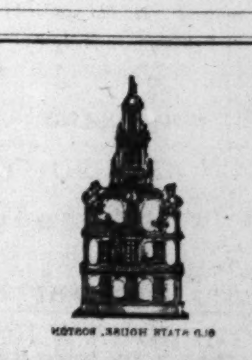
Nonferrous Metal Markets Buoyant During Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—The metals situation shows the most drastic changes for many months. Silver prices have been skyrocketing and have reached the highest levels since December, 1928, at both New York and London. The price of bar gold in the open market at London has also been rushing to new high levels. The silver trade attributes this demand to a distrust of paper currencies and a desire to put investments in "hard metals," silver and gold.

Another feature of the week was the strength of the zinc market, prices having advanced $4 per ton, the first rise in many months. Zinc producers have virtually agreed to cut production in unison, by at least 20 per cent. At the close of the week prime western slab zinc was selling at 3.90 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

The copper market rose 40 points in Europe, closing the week at 6.80 cents a pound. The strength was due to the world control conferences which start at New York late this week.



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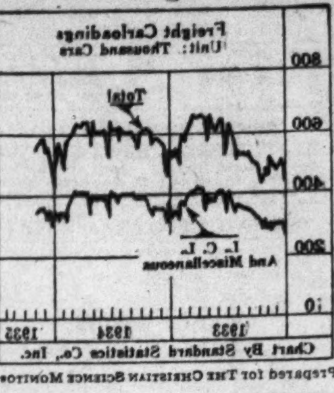
Freight Carloadings Beginning to Decline



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FREIGHT carloadings, which have followed the general business curve with a fair degree of accuracy in recent months, are beginning to sag, dropping below corresponding 1934 levels.

The decline is due largely to the slump in coal shipments, together with further losses in coke and livestock movement, however, while miscellaneous freight and merchandise in less than car lots have increased since January.

A stable volume of traffic is expected during March, but there is little in the business prospect to warrant expectation of a sharp upturn for a further period.

Exchange Moves to Add Office Partners To Governing Board

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—The New York Stock Exchange governing committee approved an amendment to its constitution which would permit office partners in firms which have membership in the exchange to become governing partners, following an agreement last week reached with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The amendment will become effective if not disapproved by the members of the exchange within two weeks.

A letter sent to members reads in part as follows:

"The plan provides that an office partner who is elected a member of the governing committee shall sign the constitution of the Exchange, thereby becoming a governing member of the Exchange. He may go upon the floor, but may not transact business there, and he is not entitled to members' rates of commission on business done for him personally. He is entitled to vote at elections of the Exchange and upon amendments to the constitution, and has the same right as other members to join in nominating by petition candidates for elective offices. He is not liable for dues or assessments for the gratuity fund, nor is his family entitled to any of the benefits of the gratuity fund. His rights and privileges as a member are confined to those specifically granted to him, whereas his duties and obligations are the same as those of all other members of the Exchange, except where such duties or obligations would be inconsistent with the right and privileges granted him. He is subject to removal from the governing committee in the same manner as any other member thereof, and automatically ceases to be a member of the governing committee if he ceases for a period of 30 days to be a general partner in a firm registered on the Exchange. He may be tried upon charges and suspended or expelled from the Exchange in the same manner as any other member. Vacancies in governing memberships must be filled by the election of a governing member. Governing members are not eligible for the offices of president, vice-president, treasurer or trustee of the gratuity fund, but may fill any other office or serve upon any standing or special committee."

Part of So. California Edison Stock Retired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 7—Southern California Edison Company used part of its reserves during 1934 to purchase and retire 79,219 shares of the $25 par value preferred stock, according to the annual pamphlet report which was issued here recently.

The retirement operations resulted in a credit to surplus of $475,190, since purchases were made at points substantially below par value, and left the company with 4,502,364 preferred shares outstanding. In 1933, when the stock retirement program was started, 56,275 shares were acquired.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Off During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended March 2, totaled 1,921,906 bushels, as compared with 3,229,615 bushels in the previous week and 4,451,617 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 104,994,023 bushels, as compared with 142,313,170 bushels for the same period a year ago.

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Chilean Debt Proposal May Be Prelude to Better Offer

American Bondholders Welcome Concrete Plan Brought by Financial Mission, but Feel Basis for Payment Should Be Nation's Entire Revenue

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Another Latin-American mission has landed at New York. This time a Chilean group, arriving shortly after the departure of the Brazilian trade committee, is seeking to explain a financial law recently adopted by the Chilean Congress. The law relates to an "adjustment offer" to the American holders of Chile's Government and municipal bonds.

Since 1931 interest payments on Chilean bond issues have been suspended. The interest rates, in the original issues, varied from 6 to 7 per cent. Today, the Chilean mission would try and persuade American holders to accept defaulted and future interest payments on a basis of one-half of 1 per cent. The Government would provide the necessary amounts from profits on nitrate and certain export duties.

Chile's Foreign Debt

Chile's total foreign debt amounts to some $437,000,000, and of this total around $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 is said to be held by American investors. Whether or not the figures are correct New York financial authorities are not in a position to determine since many bonds may have been repurchased by the Chilean Government at the low prices quoted during the last few years.

The Chilean interest-payment plan, described by the commission in New York, will also be offered to the holders of Chilean bonds in England and Switzerland. In the United States negotiations will be carried on between the commission and the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. The opinion of generally well-informed authorities in Washington is that American bondholders will seek far better terms than those now proposed by Chile. And further, it is suggested that the Chilean commission will agree to obtain better terms after it has returned to Santiago.

That the coming of the Chilean financial group was not wholly approved by the Chilean people is shown in an editorial published by El Diario Ilustrado, one of the country's foremost newspapers. The paper points out that persons criticizing the expenses involved in sending a group of financiers to the United States and elsewhere are justifiable. No work of similar nature can be well done through established diplomatic channels, it says; and the sending of a financial mission "is the method used by all nations in cases of utmost importance."

Despite what must seem to American bondholders to be a drastic reduction of interest rates, the Chilean mission appears imbued with the idea that its proposal will open the way for some satisfactory agreement. The commission takes the stand that once full information is furnished concerning Chile's economic condition, American investors, through the bondholders' council, will co-operate in helping Chile to climb out of a financial hole. The commission insists that Chile is willing to pay its foreign obligations to the limit of its capacity. The idea of "limit" brings up an important question.

Should Chile depend only upon earnings from nitrate and certain export duties to take care of the interest charges on its foreign obligations? It is generally admitted in Chile that conditions there have improved enormously. At this point in the debt negotiation arrangement, it would seem far more equitable if Chile used its entire government revenue as a basis for the amount it could justly pay. Limiting the amount to certain enterprises may not appeal to the American bondholders.

Trade Conference Possible

Then there is another question. If the American bondholders should refuse the Chilean proposal what effect would such a refusal have upon a possible trade conversation between a Chilean trade commission and Washington authorities? While it is true that any plan to increase American-Chilean commerce would be heartily approved, there is the likely possibility that public sentiment, swayed by the failure of the financial negotiations, might readily cause the United States to hesitate about entering into a new commercial pact with Chile. At present, there is no one in Washington who admits that a trade conference is even considered.

All this of course is speculative. What is certain is that a Chilean mission has arrived. It suggests the first outright effort to adjust a sadly muddled Latin-American financial situation. Today, according to financial reports, more than $1,500,000,000 has been loaned by Americans to Latin-American Governments and corporations. The bulk of it is in default as to interest payments. What transpires in New York between the Chilean mission and the Bondholders' Council may open the way for other southern republics to come forward and propose plans to pay up what they owe.

G. H. C.

The World's Business

A Silver Fantasia

LAST winter my radio used to reverberate every Sunday afternoon with a sonorous plea for silver. Try as I would, I could not maintain an aerial connection with Mr. Toscanini and his orchestra in New York. From his Detroit study Father Coughlin always broke in. So many a time I heard for myself the appeal to do justice to China by putting up the price of silver. Well, the price of silver has been put up nearly 100 per cent. The major influence has been the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934. This came as the answer to Father Coughlin's prayer. America therein undertook to buy upward of a billion ounces of silver, or five times as much as comes out of the world's mines every year. A wit has said that the act made the United States underwrite a perpetual bull market on silver. The result is not that China has been stimulated, but that China has been plunged into a crisis. America is now seeing desperate China turn for help to Japan. That, it may be hoped, will acquaint Americans with the true dimensions of the trouble which has overcome China.

China of course was never in the slough of despond into which my radio last winter told me she had been plunged by low silver. China was the only country to be shielded from the world depression. A depression is marked by a fall in prices. In general the drop amounted to as much as 35 per cent. All countries which used gold as their standard of value were partners in this misfortune. But China was the only great country on the silver standard and silver was one of the declining commodities. In consequence, you could get fewer things for a given amount of silver inside China. In other words, Chinese prices rose. While prices in the West were falling 35 per cent, prices inside China were rising 23 per cent. Rising prices mean brisk business, and this was true in China all the time that the silver orators were talking about the evil effect of low silver on China. Those who read the article on Shanghai in a recent issue of "Fortune" will appreciate this. Many new fortunes were made by wise capitalists who transferred their operations from gold standard countries to silver standard China.

Now, under the stimulus of silver legislation, the price of silver has gone up from 24¼ cents to over 50 cents an ounce. Consequently Chinese prices have gone down. At Shanghai all the advance of 23 per cent has been rubbed out, and prices are still falling. The result is that business is stagnant. But the blow to China has been double-barreled. China, being a free market for silver, has been drawn upon to supply the new American silver requirements. When China loses silver, it loses its standard money. And, since any such contraction must in itself be deflationary, high silver and the drain on silver stocks have combined to create a crisis in China.

The first intimation of such a crisis came on Sept. 22. On that date the Chinese protested to Washington against the high silver policy. On Oct. 14 it took steps to shield its silver currency against the effect of high silver. Restrictions against the private export of metal were imposed. By this means the price of Chinese foreign exchange no longer remained in correspondence with silver. Chinese exchange depreciated as much as 20 per cent. Thus a double-barreled shot had a double-barreled retort. With the same stroke the Chinese (a) handicapped the downward drift of Chinese prices (which made foreign goods cheaper in Chinese money); and (b) handicapped the flow of Chinese silver to Washington.

But the situation has not ceased to be "menacing," to use the word of the Chinese. Lately the bankers in China, both Chinese and foreign, have become panicky over the continued withdrawals of silver from Shanghai. Shanghai silver stocks have declined during the past six months from a high last June of about 424,000,000 ounces to the present total of about 200,000,000. Known exports have apparently been curtailed by the restrictive measures recently adopted. The flow to the interior, however, has increased heavily. It is impossible to ascertain the ultimate destination or purpose of the silver shipments to the interior, but they would appear to be intended partly for hoarding, partly for smuggling abroad. The Shanghai financial community fears that hoarding will increase and that a further large-scale withdrawal of bank balances from Shanghai in the form of silver or demand for redemption of bank notes in silver may necessitate a suspension of specie payments.

Aside from the official representations made by the Nanking Government, bankers and business men of Shanghai have cabled to the United States through various channels requesting that, in order to help China, the Treasury Department should modify its silver purchasing policy. Some of those requests last year end hinted that continued drawing on China's silver supplies caused by the buying of the United States Treasury would impair Chinese-American relations and trade and would strengthen the influence of the Japanese. Their warnings have now been realized.

H. B. E.

Record Gold Output For Chile in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, March 7

CHILEAN gold production during 1934 reached a new high level with a total output of 7430 kilograms, worth about $7,250,000, says the United States Consul General here.

This is an increase of about 62 per cent, compared with 1933, and more than six times the production recorded in 1932.

The gold washing industry, which accounted for approximately 26 per cent of Chilean output of gold during the year, has been intensified during the last year and a half in an endeavor to take advantage of the depreciation of the peso and to provide employment for the unskilled labor, the Consul reported.

The 1934 production of all silver in Chile totaled 32,751 kilograms, compared with 7892 kilograms in 1933, it was stated.

Leaders Gathering For International Copper Conference

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The international copper conference, expected to open the latter part of this week in New York, was looked upon today by some important interests as a kill or cure remedy for the giant industry's ills.

The present conference is regarded as the most important in the industry since 1931, when prices started dropping and a movement was launched to correct that trend. About 15 leading companies are to be represented.

Arriving from London later in the week will be such men as S. S. Taylor, managing director of the Rhokana Corporation; Edgar Sengier, administrative director of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga; Arthur D. Storke, managing director of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, and A. J. Bellanger, general manager of the Campagnie du Boleo and representative of the Bor Copper Mine in Czechoslovakia.

In New York now are Ferdinand Pisart of Katanga and R. M. Preston, commercial director of the Rio Tinto Company, representatives of Canadian and South American organizations as well as officials of the three leading American producers, Kennecott, Anaconda and Phelps Dodge, which recently gained control of United Verde.

Gasoline Dealers Are Aided by Ickes

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Secretary Ickes as the Oil Administrator has authorized filling station operators to cancel on 30 days' notice contracts requiring them to deal exclusively in one company's products.

The order applied to all petroleum products. Mr. Ickes simultaneously prohibited any exclusive contracts on sale of lubricating oil.

The order, Mr. Ickes said, was designed to "give greater freedom to the oil dealers and service stations and a place in the sun to the non-integrated or independent refiners."

He estimated that between 130,000 and 150,000 filling stations would be affected.

Mr. Ickes has referred to the Trade Commission the problem of whether exclusive dealing contracts violated anti-trust laws.

Brightest Outlook In Building Trade For Several Years

Current Activity at Three-Year High—Residential Construction May Boom

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Prospects in the building industry in the United States are the best in five years, according to Dun & Bradstreet, who say that the present activity, generally, is at a three-year high.

Not all of the silver lining on the cloud that has enveloped the industry in recent years can be attributed to governmental aid, says the report, as privately-financed work has been rising steadily since November.

"With 16,000,000 homes in the United States listed as eligible for repair loans," the report continued, "and 5,000,000 new homes required during the next several years to provide for the normal increase in population, the greatest era in building history lies immediately ahead."

Surplus of Homes Less

During the current year residential building is expected to make a particularly strong upswing. The surplus of city homes is decreasing, rents in some areas have increased as much as 20 per cent in the last year, vacancies are rapidly disappearing and there is a scarcity of the better-class residences.

"In spite of the decline in December and the small decrease in November from a year ago," the report says, "the average value of building permits for the 12 months of 1934 showed an increase of 11.1 per cent over 1933, according to the record of 215 cities compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The year, as a whole, furnished a total of $348,362,417, as compared with $313,676,276 in 1933, marking the first yearly increase in building permit values since the boom year of 1925.

"The building permit values in January totaled $26,811,499, the highest since January, 1932, and showed an increase of 28.7 per cent and 51.1 per cent respectively, over the totals for the comparative months of 1934 and 1933.

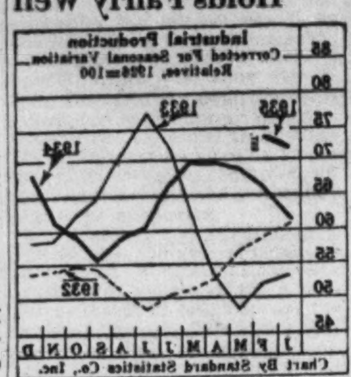
Building Unemployment High

"There has been considerable improvement in employment in building construction lines over last year, both in the number occupied and in the amount of pay rolls. The greatest amount of present unemployment still exists in the building trades, however, according to a statement recently issued by the National Housing Administration. 'General construction,' the statement points out, 'has dropped from an annual predepression level of $11,000,000,000 to a present level of around $3,000,000,000. In home construction, the figures are even more startling. From a $3,000,000,000 annual volume before the depression, home building has dropped to a tenth of that amount, or to a $300,000,000 volume.'

More than in any other form of activity, the preponderant share of the expenditure goes to labor, in building construction. According to estimates, 3,500,000 of the total unemployed would normally be engaged directly in construction activities, and that directly and indirectly the slump in the building industry accounts for than 5,000,000 of the men now out of work.

Definite revival of the building trades is being sought by the National Housing Act in order to make these an assisting factor rather than a retarding one in the recovery program.

Industrial Output Holds Fairly Well



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INDUSTRIAL production, which has increased about 33 per cent from the 1934 low reached in September, promises to be fairly well maintained during the present month.

However, after allowing for seasonal correction, the Standard Statistics Company index for March will reveal a decline from February.

January Activity In Manufacturing Has 9.3 P. C. Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Manufacturing activity, as measured by man hours, was 9.3 per cent higher in January than in December, making the fourth successive monthly gain, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. This gain was a result of an increase of 4.9 per cent in number of workers employed and an advance of 4 per cent in hours worked.

Although average hourly earnings remained about the same as the previous month at 59.4 cents, average weekly earnings increased 4.4 per cent, from $20.70 in December to $21.51 in January. The conference board notes that this increase more than offset the small advance of 1 per cent in the wage earner's cost of living, with the result that real weekly earnings, or the actual purchasing power of weekly earnings, increased 3.3 per cent.

Average working hours per week also advanced from 35 hours in December to 36.4 hours in January, a gain of 4 per cent. The combined effect of increased employment and longer working hours was further reflected in a 9.5 per cent gain in total pay rolls.

Figures for January, 1935, indicate a significant gain since January, 1934. During the year average earnings increased 7.8 per cent; average weekly earnings, 14.4 per cent; average hours of work per week, 6.1 per cent; real weekly earnings, 8.6 per cent; total employment, 7 per cent; total man hours, 13.7 per cent, and total pay rolls, 22.4 per cent.

British Paint Trade Makes Gains in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOGALES, Ariz.—From 50 to 60 carloads of winter vegetables, grown in the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico, are passing through Nogales daily, bound for market centers all over the United States.

The shipments are about 70 per cent tomatoes, and 20 per cent peas, with the remainder divided between chili peppers, snap beans, and eggplant. It is estimated that the movement for the season will be 3000 carloads, contrasted with 1200 cars last year.

U. S. Import Gain Far Greater Than That of Exports

Former, Up 3 P. C., Shows Contra-Seasonal Gain—Latter Rises 26 P. C.

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Both American exports and imports were shown by the Department of Commerce figures today to have increased in January over December.

Exports were 3 per cent higher in January. It was said usually there was a decline of 4 per cent between the two months.

Imports, which had fallen off more than seasonally in December, advanced 26 per cent.

The excess of exports over imports, the so-called favorable trade balance, totaled $9,217,000 in January, in comparison with $38,421,000 in December and $38,515,000 in January, 1934.

Imports Are Gaining

Exports were valued at $176,223,000 in January compared with $170,673,000 in December and $172,220,000 in January, 1934.

Imports aggregated $167,006,000 in comparison with $132,252,000 in December and $135,706,000 in January, 1934.

The export gain during January resulted largely from an increase in shipments of automobiles and leaf tobacco, although larger exports of lubricating oil, gasoline, automobile tires, fur skins and lard added to the total.

"In the comparison of the statistics for January, 1935, with those for the same month of 1934," the Commerce Department said, "there appears further evidence of the trend toward expansion in exports of manufactured articles and shrinkage in exports of agricultural products.

"Total finished manufactured exports, valued at $74,297,000 in January, 1935, were 42.8 per cent of the total export trade this year, whereas, a year ago the corresponding percentage was 36.2 per cent."

A large proportion of commodities shared in the expansion in import trade during January. Foodstuff imports increased most, although imports of many other commodities increased substantially.

Seven Months Exports Up

Total exports for the seven months ending January, 1935, were $1,273,571,000 compared with $1,177,886,000 for the seven months ended January, 1934.

Imports for the same seven months were $958,213,000 compared with $893,173,000.

Exports of gold in January, 1935, were $363,000 compared with $140,000 in December, 1934. Imports were $149,755,000 against $92,249,000. The excess of imports of gold in January was $149,392,000.

For the seven months ended January, 1935, gold imports totaled $484,038,000 compared with exports of $39,910,000.

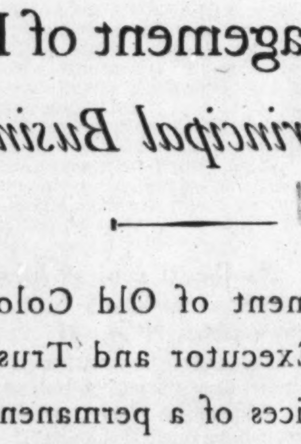
Silver exports in January, 1935, were $1,248,000, compared with $1,014,000 in December, 1934. Silver imports were $19,085,000 against $8,711,000.

The excess of silver imports in January, 1935, was $17,837,000 compared with $2,734,000 in January, 1934.

Silver exports for the seven months ending January, 1935, were $10,076,000 compared with $17,100,000 for the seven months ended January, 1934. Silver imports were $102,447,000 against $37,241,000.

The Management of Estates

Our Principal Business



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Shake-Up of Police Spurs Vice Drive In New York City

Two Special Squads to Probe Policy Racket and Other Gambling

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—All indications were at hand today that a big drive on the underworld is in the making at police headquarters, following a drastic shake-up involving 250 plain clothes inspectors and the setting up of two special squads, one to take orders only from Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, to investigate the policy rackets and alleged police connections with them.

The commissioner's squad is headed by Acting Lieutenant James J. Finn, whose three-year assignment on the Lindbergh kidnaping mystery helped to bring about the arrest and conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann. The other squad is to operate independently on inquiries into vice charges and all forms of gambling. In addition, an extra shift of 50 detectives has been assigned to the Harlem area, where the policy racket has its center.

Arrested 15 Times

A similar shake-up effected during the Seabury inquiry jolted several unscrupulous policemen off the force in indictments and sentences for framing innocent women with faked vice charges.

Meanwhile some of the men and women who figured prominently in the vice inquiry by Judge Samuel Seabury have been rounded up. One of these women has been arrested 15 times on vice charges, but never convicted, and boasts of her friends among politicians, judges and financiers. By the time she and her counsel, John Duff, had finished the rounds yesterday in a futile effort to adjust bail, she had been remanded, with bail fixed at $2500 in one court and $1000 in another.

Officials of the Society for the Prevention of Crime continue in the forefront of reform agencies actively functioning in the inquiries, and in a radiocast over the city network last night, its president, the Rev. Dr. George Drew Egbert, demanded a smashing police campaign.

Burden on the Poor

"Let the controlling authorities in the Police Department 'turn the department loose,' to clean up the city," he said. "Give the decent members of the force—and there are plenty of them—a free hand to smash this policy racket. Set detectives on district leaders to learn just what they are doing about it."

Estimating the annual toll from the policy racket at $400,000,000 Dr. Egbert said most of it comes from the poor and all is diverted from legitimate trade—a drain on the city which, if stopped, would obviate the need of relief funds, he declared.

The society's counsel, Samuel Marcus, remains outside the grand jury room, since his appointment as special assistant district attorney for the inquiry does not rank him with the regular prosecuting staff. Mr. Marcus had sought the appointment in the expectation of being qualified to present evidence.

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday suggested that the Board of Estimate was ready to supply the nominal salary that would so qualify him, but District Attorney Dodge said he had a competent staff and could not see why anyone else should present evidence.

Anyone who will volunteer information that will help the authorities clean up the policy, bail bond and vice rackets in New York City will have immunity from prosecution, New York County Prosecutor William C. Dodge promised today.

"I'll go the limit in giving immunity in order to get at the higher-ups in the rackets," Mr. Dodge said.

The invitation was patent encouragement to persons engaged in any of the rackets to call on the district attorney and tell him anything they know. On the other hand, if information given is merely a "lead," which has to be developed by Mr. Dodge, immunity will be gained only by "bargaining."

Canada's Vast Area Only Partly Mapped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The vastness and newness of Canada was brought strikingly to mind when B. W. Waugh, Dominion surveyor, declared before the Canadian Institute of Surveying that only 17 per cent of the country could be considered mapped with reasonable accuracy, 15 per cent more to a standard of intermediate accuracy, leaving 68 per cent of its area defined by information of the most meager nature.

He compared this with Great Britain, all of which is mapped to a contoured scale of one mile to one inch; and to the United States, which, aiming at the same standard, has already about 20 per cent of its area covered in like manner; while Canada has only 2 per cent mapped to this scale of precision.

The public appears to have an insatiable interest in maps. According to Mr. Waugh, mapping concerns in Canada distribute 4,500,000 maps annually, and the Government is drawing new ones at an ever-increasing rate. During the past year 800 different Canadian topographical and geological maps were available for the public, in addition to over 2000 other special maps, dealing particularly with roads, parks and geology.

Lady Young Arrives Safely From Jungle

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia, March 7 (AP)—Lady Young, wife of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Dr. J. Kerby arrived in Gokwe today after a week of being lost in the wilds of Southern Rhodesia when their plane was forced down.

They were escorted into civilization by G. W. Cameron, a white trader who had been their host in a native village.

Richberg Presents Proposal For 2-Year Extension of NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

it with monopolistic tendencies and advocating the transference of its functions to the Trade Commission. Committee membership includes Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, who yesterday urged that NRA be scrapped in its entirety, and such conservatives as Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, who wish to see some of its provisions continued, but would have it contracted and limited in its scope and powers.

Mr. Richberg's recommendations coincide with the general principles outlined in President Roosevelt's message to Congress asking a two-year extension of NRA. As did the President he carefully avoided specific or detailed recommendations, leaving the drafting of the bill and the determination of standards to the discretion of Congress.

Also, as did the President, he maintained the value of NRA, the importance of its accomplishments and the absolute necessity of continuing its existence in modified form. He particularly sought to meet the charge that NRA has fostered monopolies, exhibiting charts to show that the bankruptcies of private enterprise had fallen off sharply during the two past years of NRA's activities, and declaring that the much maligned price-fixing provisions constitute a denial to monopolies of their most powerful weapon—the power to slash prices at will.

17 Suggestions Offered

Mr. Richberg gave the Senate Finance Committee these 17 specific suggestions for NRA legislation:

1. The policy of Congress to meet the needs of the present emergency and to prevent its recurrence by appropriate regulations of interstate commerce should be more clearly defined; and the administrative activities to accomplish these defined aims should be explicitly authorized. This will serve, not merely to strengthen the exercise of administrative authority, but also to define its limitations.

2. The act should be extended substantially in the present form for two years, so as to allow for a further development of administrative procedures and a clarification of the entire problem prior to the enactment of such permanent legislation as may then seem desirable.

To Preserve Flexibility

3. The flexible machinery of code formulation and administration should be preserved with the use of such instrumentalities of self-discipline as code authorities permitted, but with express restrictions upon the exercise of any public authority by any private body.

4. Provision should be made for the voluntary submission of codes. But codification should be limited to those trades and industries actually engaged in interstate commerce, or affecting it so substantially that the establishment and enforcement of standards of fair competition therein are necessary for the protection of interstate commerce.

5. In the approval of codes of fair competition the President should be required to make findings that the standards laid down by the Congress had been met. These standards should include clear and practical definitions and prohibitions of monopolies and monopolistic practices. In the language of the President's message:

Must Insure Competition

"We must make certain that the privilege of co-operating to prevent unfair competition will not be transformed into a license to strangle fair competition under the apparent sanction of the law."

There should be authority provided in the law for those controls over natural resource industries, which are required for eliminating waste, controlling output, stabilizing employment and the protection of the public interest.

6. The President's power to impose conditions upon his approval of a code, or to require amendments or modifications thereof, should be explicitly given. But the proponents of voluntary codes should have the right to withdraw their consent from codes so modified as to be unacceptable to them.

Power to Impose Codes

7. There should be a clear grant of power to the President to impose a limited code whenever there is no code in effect, which limited codes should contain only certain requirements, such as minimum wages, maximum hours, the prohibition of notoriously unfair business practices, provisions to prevent the waste of natural resources and to require that information be furnished which is necessary to the public interest.

8. The Congress should itself set the standards of minimum wages and maximum hours for administrative application in limited codes. Some flexibility in these standards is absolutely necessary, but the area of executive discretion should be rather narrowly defined.

Finance Own Codes

9. Provision should be made for financing code administration, so far as possible, by the trade or industry concerned, subjecting the collection and administration of such funds to the general approval of the NRA, so as to protect individual and minority interests, as well as the public interest.

10. The provisions in the present law for voluntary agreements to improve industrial or labor conditions should be preserved.

11. In order to sustain the effectiveness of codes and agreements, the use of insignia and labels should be authorized, whereby consumers may assist in supporting the standards of fair competition.

More Antitrust Application

12. The present exemption from the provisions of the antitrust laws should be restricted and defined so as to provide that co-operative activities, legalized by code provisions, shall be lawful only when the codes themselves have been written in compliance with the antimonopoly requirements of the act.

13. The rights of employees should be defined, as at present, in Section 7A, which contains a statement of principles which are gaining in general understanding and acceptance and which have already received the interpretation and sanction of the Supreme Court.

14. Various terms in the act should be clarified by definition.

Clarifying of Act

15. The general provisions of Sections 8, 9 and 10 should be continued with some desirable improvements in language. (These sections deal with the President's authority to place some codes under the AAA, his oil control authority and his powers to prescribe regulations.)

16. The machinery for the enforcement of codes should be strengthened by providing for: (A) preventing violations by equity procedure; (B) making violations of codes or rules punishable only by a fine; (C) providing for the compromise of liabilities incurred; (D) authorizing findings of fact on employee complaints as the basis for expeditious judicial proceedings; (E) making remedies under the Federal Trade Commission Act available for the enforcement of codes, agreements or rules.

17. In order to maintain the continuity of present codes and at the same time to insure any necessary revisions, there should be a requirement that all codes shall be revised within a limited period of extension so as to conform to the requirements of the amended act.

Whittling Down Codes, State NRA Head Says, Hurts Small Business

Hard on the heels of reports from Washington that 75 per cent of the NRA codes may be abandoned came the statement in New England that such abandonment would act against, rather in favor of, the small employer, and secondly that the report was just a trial balloon anyway.

John J. McDonough, state director of the NRA, said he believed the report was engineered to test the sentiment of the small producer prior to the coming investigation of the NRA.

It was evident from figures produced by Mr. McDonough that the small producer's troubles had not been satisfactorily met by the NRA but the state administrator contended that abandonment of the codes would only increase the difficulties.

Back to Old Days

"It will be regrettable if the Administration does not continue the codes," said Mr. McDonough. "If they are abandoned I can see nothing but a return to the old days of cut-throat competition."

By a list of figures, as yet unpublished, the NRA administrator showed that 92 per cent of the complaints coming in today are from the workers in plants and shops employing from one to 99 persons. The other 8 per cent come from shops employing over 100 persons.

This, Mr. McDonough feels, shows that while as yet the small man's condition has not been met satisfactorily, if all restrictions laid down for his protection under the codes were removed and a system of voluntary industrial self-government were substituted he would be worse off. For he believes the large companies would seize control of the industry and the small man would be forced out of competition.

One Small Man's Plight

It appears to be the small man's fear of this today that causes such complaints to be sent in as could be seen on his desk. One worker in a small textile shop said he received a total of $22.85 for eight weeks' work. He worked 42½ hours a week, according to his report, and received $5.75 as his top weekly wage and $1.60 as the lowest over the eight-week period.

Mr. McDonough stated that in his belief no voluntary industrial board would be able to solve such a problem without bitterness involved. The Government can act as an impartial arbitrator in such cases, he said.

In Massachusetts alone more than 6800 complaints have been satisfactorily adjusted with a minimum loss of Blue Eagles for employers. These 6800 adjustments affected more than 218,000 employees Mr. McDonough stated.

He also pointed to $2,152,102 received and paid back to employees throughout the country as the result of NRA investigations. Massachusetts alone has thus far returned $81,395 he said.

NRA Is in a Deadlock And Nothing Is Being Done, Historian Says

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian, says "the New Deal is deadlocked."

"It think it is going neither to the right nor to the left," he told reporters last night. "I see no evidence of activity here or elsewhere to break this deadlock.

"I do not think the NRA has accomplished its purpose. But I do believe the NRA structure will continue, whether the NRA continues to exist or not.

"But," he added to newsmen who questioned him, "I am a historian and you ask an economic question. I am a cockeyed economist, and what I have said includes merely my observations, based upon historical background."

Dr. Beard was a speaker at a dinner arranged by the Independent Legislative Bureau. He recalled the nation's history to show that conditions today are similar to those in the past. A dozen senators and congressmen heard him suggest that defeat of the bill authorizing an increase in the army would be one way of helping to break the economic deadlock.

"We have had a series of such deadlocks in our history," Dr. Beard said. "When an economic deadlock is reached, there can be two remedies—a strong domestic policy or a belligerent foreign policy to remove the pressure from within. Usually the statesmen have chosen the latter course.

"By a strong domestic policy, I mean one which touches the equitable distribution of wealth.

"I do not believe we can recover from this or any other panic by increasing our debt.

"If I were President of the United States," Dr. Beard said, "I'd summon leaders of big business and ask them if they could put to work our potential industrial machine. I'd say, 'I'll give you three months—then I'll use my powers and the help of Congress to take over these businesses and put this plan into operation.'

"I see no alternative to that drastic action except to flounder about in a series of crises and wars."

Sharing of Income Backed by Eccles

(Continued from Page 1)

the wealthiest" of an extreme type, like Senator Long and his limit on fortunes of between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000, and $1,000,000 on inheritances, or the Townsend plan advocates with their $200-a-month pension, or the inflationists, with their vast issues of fiat money.

Mr. Eccles gave the sharpest clue to his views before the House Banking and Currency Committee yesterday when he said that the country's greatest mistake in post-war governmental financing was the reduction of income taxes from high levels. The wartime rate of taxation should have been retained, he claimed, for the purpose of reducing further the national debt. Thus when depression threatened, the Government would be left in a position to ease the private debt structure.

For, he declared, a nation's ability to fight depression depends upon distribution of its income, not upon the quantity of money in circulation. Distribution, of course, is a composite factor composed of amount of money multiplied by the velocity-rate of its turnover.

Faulty Distribution

Exactly how poorly American income was distributed, even in times of high prosperity, was evidenced by Mr. Eccles from reports of the Brookings Institution. Twenty-one per cent of families in the United States in 1929 received only 4.5 per cent of the income. Half of 1 per cent at the top received as much as 42 per cent at the bottom.

At 1929 prices, a family income (for four people) adequate to supply only basic necessities was set at $2000, but 16,000,000, or 60 per cent of the total number, were below this figure.

Thus in days of gala prosperity, maldistribution sapped the consuming power of more than half the population, while another third was just barely above the level. Less than 10 per cent of the families had incomes above $5000. The greatest concentration was around $1300. Over 21 per cent received incomes of less than $1000—1929 incomes at 1929 prices.

Fit Modern Theory

These objective facts, pointed out by Mr. Eccles, fit in with modern economic theory. Another publication of the Brookings Institution, subsequent to that used by the Governor, and just off the press, makes his points doubly clear. In "The Formation of Capital," a group of economists conclude:

"If, in consequence of wide variations in the distribution of income, the proportion of the national income that is saved expands rapidly, there results a maladjustment which retards, rather than promotes, the expansion of capital.

"The excess savings (in the twenties) which entered the investment market served to inflate the prices of securities and to produce financial instability. A larger relative flow of funds through consumptive channels would have led not only to a larger utilization of existing productive capacity, but also to a more rapid growth of plant and equipment.

Excess of Market Funds

"The phenomenon of an excessive supply of funds in the investment markets had never been anticipated. Not only had it been assumed that all savings would automatically be transformed into capital equipment, but it seemed impossible to conceive of a situation in which savings might become redundant.

"But at the present stage in the economic evolution of the United States, the problem of balance between consumption and saving is thus essentially different from what it was in earlier times. Instead of a scarcity of funds for the needs of business enterprise, there tends to be an excessive supply of available investment money, which is productive not of new capital goods, but of financial maladjustments. The primary need at this stage in our economic history is a larger flow of funds through consumptive channels rather than more abundant savings."

Real Estate Loans

Espousing these theories, Mr. Eccles said that classical theories of economics have to go by the board. Distribution of wealth, primarily while in process of accumulation, was the necessary objective.

Among the steps toward better distribution made possible by the proposed banking act would be long-term real estate loans. The top limit for such loans by national banks would be raised $3,400,000,000 to $4,400,000,000 and to $6,800,000,000 for all banks. The bill would permit national banks to lend on amortized mortgages up to 75 per cent of the "actual value," and for as long as 20 years.

Long-term mortgages, he claimed, were in reality as liquid and stable as long-term utility, industrial, or foreign bonds. Old theories that bonds, having a listed price, are liquid has been liquidated by the depression Mr. Eccles said. "More banks were closed as a result of the depression of their bond accounts than of their real estate loans," he commented.

Shared in Tax Program

But of other and more direct measures to distribute income, Mr. Eccles did not speak specifically. Nevertheless, he has a share in drafting the Administration's tax program, and this is one method of getting at the distribution problem, as his own comment on the income tax indicated. Moreover, much of the New Deal policy was designed—and has not always been successful—in redistributing income.

That this strongly buttressed economic view should be put to Congress by the leading banking official of the Government is a strong indication that the end has not been reached to banking legislation and the use of already acquired federal reserve powers toward the objective of wider distribution.

Press Women at 'Grill' Dinner Poke Fun at Mrs. Roosevelt

Chase Her Around Country Only to Learn That She's Taken Off for Mars—Find Miss Constitution in Beauty Shop Being Made Over

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt laughed heartily last night when members of the Women's National Press Club at their annual dinner satirized the effect of her continual travels on those assigned to "cover" her.

Although only women were present, the long list of distinguished guests at the dinner set commentators to quoting the refrain from Gilbert and Sullivan's "When Everyone is Somebodee, Then Noone's Anybody."

A note from President Roosevelt classes him as a "stunt party widower," who like many other husbands, would be waiting to hear about the dinner.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave evidence of enjoying most the skit depicting a "Rest Home for Exhausted Newspaper Women, Endowed by Eleanor Roosevelt." A reporter arriving on crutches explained that "Reedsville Sent Her," while one stretched out in a chair said she was "ruined by Puerto Rico."

To Mars This Time

Lying on a couch was a reporter suffering from travel shock who suddenly shrieked "Something tells me Mrs. Roosevelt is going some place again." A flash on the news-ticker revealed that Mrs. Roosevelt had shot to Mars in a rocket ship.

The famous Dionne quintuplets were revealed trying to figure out their income tax, taking into consideration their many dependents. One expressed the wish that "Andy Mellon was their papa, because he could fix it so we would not have to pay any tax." Another asked, "Is Mamma Dionne that lady that came in here once when we were teeny-weeny babies?"

At the final, Uncle Sam, who had been searching in vain all evening for the Constitution found her being brought up to date in a beauty parlor.

A brief "off-the-record" talk was given by Mrs. Roosevelt at the close of the dinner. She was introduced by Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick of the Chicago Daily News, president of the club.

Distinguished Guests Present

Largest ovations of the evening went to Amelia Earhart, who has been guest at the club dinner for a number of years, and to the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt. Other guests included Mrs. John N. Garner, Mme. de laBoulaye, wife of the French Ambassador; Mme. Troyanovsky, wife of the Soviet Ambassador; Mme. Munir, wife of the Turkish Ambassador; Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes; the wives of the nine men members of the Cabinet; Miss Frances Perkins; five women members of Congress; Miss Josephine Roche, new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Miss Katherine Lenroot, new chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau; Miss Phoebe Omlie, flier; Judge Florence Allen, Grace Zaring Stone, author; Mary Beard, writer; Mary Howe, composer; Blair Niles, explorer; Ruth Sukow, author; Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, biographer; Mrs. Mary Breckenridge, pioneer nurse; Miss Eleanor Carroll, magazine editor, and Georgia O'Keeffe, artist.

While political writers of the capital were weighing the accomplishments of the President's first two years in office, Mrs. Roosevelt jotted down what she considered the high lights of her own experiences in the White House.

"If there's one thing the Government teaches you, it is to have patience," the President's wife observed.

As a part of her review, Mrs. Roosevelt gave an accounting of the expenditure of $36,000 which she received for radio talks between May 14 and Dec. 31, 1934, and had paid out through the American Friends' Service Committee, social welfare organization of the Quakers with headquarters in Philadelphia.

How Radio Earnings Went

The expenditures, authorized by the President's wife were as follows:

"One-half year's salary to Miss Elsie Clapp, teacher at Reedsville, W. Va., subsistence homesteads, $3500; for incorporation of Reedsville Co-operative, $111; for handicraft, $8000; for Logan County (W. Va.) health work, $6000; scholarships for girls at Kentucky and West Virginia educational camps, $500; general work of Friends' Committee, $3000."

At the close of the year, $18,111.60 had been spent out of the $36,000.

As the "most historic" event of the two years, Mrs. Roosevelt picked out her husband's inaugural address, where he said, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

As the "most humorous," she chose the time when her youngest son, John, came home on inauguration night in his battered car and was stopped by police guards at the front door of his new home.

The biggest achievement of the last two years, Mrs. Roosevelt held, is the "great change in the thinking of the country."

Boston Art Notes

Ethel R. Thayer

Paintings and drawings by Ethel R. Thayer are on view at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Most of the pictures treat the subject of portraiture and a number of faces will be familiar to Bostonians.

Miss Thayer divides her talents between two kinds of portrait, subjective and objective. In the latter she transmits with brush the features, the costume, the color as it is seen with an observing eye. She lets the model take first place, and dictate to her what the picture must look like. Consequently the portraits painted in this manner are readily recognizable, easily identified. Such portrayals there are of Gen. Prince Leo Toumanov, Mr. Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, Mr. David Probes. Miss Thayer gathers facts conscientiously, and unmistakable is her depiction of a cuff, a uniform.

The subjective portraits use the models as an excuse for expression on the part of the painter. She paints not features and clothes, but rather moods and emotions. Miss Thayer can evince the theatrical, play up the temperamental, indeed her models are so many instruments upon which she strikes a tune. Miss Thayer seems to find a niche for each subject which she undertakes to paint. For example, Miss Rosamund Musgrave induces a calm, pallid, exquisite representation, while one "Anushka" is portrayed in vigorous contour, deep tonality and deep color. A third portrait entitled, Whistleresque fashion, "Black and Red," is strong in dramatic import. The painter has probably taken liberties, emphasizing the features which heighten a macabre, ominous atmosphere.

It would be interesting to know how many sitters would be willing to be subject to such theme and variations in portraiture. The function of the portrait artist has frankly become that of a flatterer. Miss Thayer seems to be willing to risk the consequences and depict a model occasionally in bold and uncomplimentary aspect. However, she seems able to slide back into the less threatening realm of the matter-of-fact.

D. A.

Long Says Nothing On Income Tax Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

the Administration guns are trained on Louisiana.

Among the cases to be handled by Mr. Moody is that pending against Abe Shushan, New Orleans dock commissioner and close political friend of the "Kingfish."

Meanwhile, the Administration is planning to reject the demand of Senator Long for an investigation of James A. Farley, Postmaster General.

The decision, when and if taken, will end the last possibility of a reconciliation between President Roosevelt and his former supporter at the Chicago 1932 nominating convention. After months of uncertainty as to how to treat Senator Long, the Administration has now apparently determined on war to the knife.

Johnson Spilled Beans

The Administration is understood from quarters close to the White House to have attempted to dissuade General Johnson from making his lid-lifting address in New York this week, attacking Senator Long and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin. Having made the speech, however, the former NRA head has precipitated a situation in which the Administration feels it has no alternative but to make its irrevocable breach with the "Kingfish."

The issue taken is one that Senator Long has himself maneuvered into becoming the battleground. Yesterday he formally sent to the Senate Postoffice Committee specific charges against Mr. Farley which—if substantiated—would rule him out of public office for good.

Follows Bailey Lead

The Administration is now apparently taking the attitude indicated by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, when he rose on the Senate floor to announce he "would not take the word" of Senator Long on any subject.

If the Democrats on the Postoffice Committee proceed in their announced purpose they will disdain the charges and defy Senator Long. The committee went into session today. Senator Long will have behind him the tacit and possibly open support of Republican Senators in his attacks on Mr. Farley and a good many Progressives; while a considerable measure of public support will also be mustered from those who have no particular liking for Senator Long, but have been disappointed at the way Mr. Roosevelt has maintained Mr. Farley in the patronage dispensing post of the Cabinet.

Bill Broad in Character

The bill of particulars presented by Senator Long to the Senate is of the broadest character and relates in part to the RFC, the Justice Department and the PWA. These have been forwarded to the respective responsible officials for their study and comment. If Senator Long won his point and got his investigation, his subpoenas would bring to the capital an extraordinary array of witnesses, ranging from Robert Moses, New York politician; Norman Davis, Ambassador-at-Large on disarmament matters; a former Attorney-General and a former United States attorney in Tennessee, railroad and bank officials, to a convicted gangster.

If the Postoffice Committee declines to consider the Long charges, the latter will be at liberty to bring up his resolution for an investigation of Mr. Farley on the floor at almost any time that he chooses.

Gives Him Starting Place

Unquestionably, this will serve as the springboard for a repetition of his earlier attacks on the head of the Democratic National Committee, and the Administration. Senator Long, incidentally, is booked for a radio address tonight in which he will make answer to General Johnson's address earlier in the week.

Huey P. Long is a typical American political phenomenon. It is doubtful if he could have attained the same measure of political success in any other English-speaking Legislature. His emergence and partial dominance seems to be the result of several factors, his own brilliance as a rough-and-tumble debater and parliamentary strategist; the timidity of many other members; the archaic rules of procedure which permit the dominance of any one bold enough to utilize the resulting confusion, and finally, the legislative decadence attributable to the breakdown of the two-party system, and the consequent absence of rigorous parliamentary training for most of the members.

Travels Hard, Long Road

He has come up a long, hard political road. He has had no formal education outside of grammar school, yet he is a lawyer of parts. He has led a successful majority party for years. Louisiana politics are at a low ebb. His buffoonery and effrontery mask what is, without doubt, one of the most nimble mentalities in the Senate today.

In political strategy he is far abler than many of his adversaries. Finally it must be said for Mr. Long that he has visibly widened his horizon since coming to the Senate. With his wit, boldness, vituperative skill and absence of normal inhibitions, he has become in the course of two years a sort of Senate bully. Most of his colleagues have not known how to treat him; many have feared him; and nearly all of them have been glad to leave him alone.

Buried Necropolis In Palestine Dates Back to 4000 B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Existence of remote habitations in the Sharon Plain, and hitherto unknown burial customs of this period, have been revealed by soundings carried out recently near Hedera by Dr. Sukenik of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Dr. Sukenik's first diggings at the spot show clearly that there was a small necropolis there.

The largest part of the ossuaries, as well as their contents, were found almost completely decayed. But one of the better preserved ones has been brought to Jerusalem where it has been put together by the university's archaeological draftsman. It has been found to have been made in the form of a house, with a door on one side and windows on the other. It thus shows the type of dwelling which existed at the remote period to which it belongs.

Near by were found a number of clay vessels, such as braziers, bowls and the like, having horizontal and vertical loops handles. The vessels found show great similarity to the early pottery found at the Teleilat Ghassoul excavations, near the Dead Sea, conducted by the Pontifical Biblical Institute of Jerusalem.

The necropolis is judged by Dr. Sukenik to date back to the fourth millennium B. C.

Australian Airman Claims Solo Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A record, unique in commercial aviation throughout the world, is claimed for R. T. Young, a well-known pilot of the New England Motors, Ltd., Sydney, which operates an aerial service from Sydney to Brisbane, Queensl. and Newcastle.

In the last two years and eight months Mr. Young has flown approximately 3000 hours in the one machine, a three-engined Fokker monoplane. He has been pilot in the plane for 970 trips between Sydney and Brisbane, and has carried more than 20,000 passengers, while he has failed to complete his schedule run on only two occasions—once through engine trouble and once through bad weather.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 50c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & Co., 147 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—Women representatives everywhere to sell to finest customers, hand-woven bags, scarfs, men's neckties, baby blankets, couch-throws, etc.; commission basis. THE TENAFLY WEAVERS, Closter, New Jersey.

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BOSTON—The Iliey, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. OFFORD. Com. 1982.

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POSITION anywhere in the world as companion; Christian Scientist preferred, by well-educated woman; likes to travel. Box K-7, Suite 2300, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines; minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOSTON—Six-room suite, thoroughly redecorated; has through current of air; fireplace in living room; refrigeration; $35.50. Apply 34A Clearway Street. KENmore 0482.

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BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. PITT, 38 West Street, Boston.

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions. IDA GORDON 239 W. 72nd St., New York City. Endicott 2-1890

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FURNITURE refinished; chairs recaned; antiques repaired, restored; upholsteries repaired, recovered. CARL W. SCHWABE 207 W. 10th Street, New York City CH. 2-6558

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-6873

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. EDNA BROUGHTON WALTON MAYFLOWER SHOP—9 Newkirk Plaza DRESSES—GAGE HATS—UNDIES—GIFTS

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ORGANS MAINTAINED tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired. 37 years' experience serving Greater New York. HENRY LEHR 8331 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Juniper 5-1781

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PIANO TUNING

DISTINCTIVE piano service as demanded by leading concert artists; moderate rates. DANIEL ANNICELLI, Telephone New Rochelle 8181, N. Y.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1314 Park Road N. W.—Select clientele; excellent meals; convenient location; near church; garage. Columbia 0683.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—All-year guest house; sunny, large rooms, private bath; good opportunity for rest or study; centrally located; a splendid permanent home. 151 Maple Street. MRS. O. S. BLAIR.

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ELEVATOR MECHANIC, also painting, plumbing, carpentry, wishes position superintendent apartment house, loft building; married. Write Box D-3, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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ALEXANDER GUNN PIANO INSTRUCTION Beginners and Advanced Pupils Experienced Accompanist 1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4827

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Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value. Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years. SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. FOSTER-BESSE 998 MAIN STREET

HOWLAND'S Has Everything for Spring Decorating. A complete line of IMPERIAL washable wallpapers and DUPONT paints for every purpose, indoors and out.

Spring Showing of Matrix Shoes Now on Display. MEIGS & CO.

delicious! crisp, crunchy, good HOL-WHEAT Wafers

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ARTHUR E. DOWNES General Contractor ROUND HILL GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY CLEANERS and DYERS 169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

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CONNECTICUT

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Telephone: 2-5619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday. Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

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The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
853 MAIN STREET

HORMEL
Ready-to-Serve
HAM—SAUSAGES—HASH
CHICKEN A LA KING
and Delicious Soups of many varieties.
M. J. Burnham, Inc.
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Hatch & North Coal Co.
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(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
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736 Main Street Phone 2-1033

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Fresh Every Day!
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Beroth Bread Shops
559 MAIN STREET 1123 MAIN STREET
536 ASYLUM STREET

CHAS. H. NADEAU
PLUMBING
HEATING
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What Bird Was That?
To Help You—
"FIELD BOOK OF WILD BIRDS AND THEIR MUSIC"
by F. Schuyler Mathews $3.50
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping,
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

Comly's
INCORPORATED LEADING FLORIST
741 Main St. Tel. 2-3201

Call 6-0684 for U. S. Naval Observatory Time
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
2 STATE STREET Fourth Floor

MERIDEN

Resources
OVER $6,500,000
THE
Home National Bank
18 Colony Street At the Clock
Complete Banking Facilities

MIDDLETOWN

CENTRAL
DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS 35c

NEW HAVEN

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Flowers and Plants
from
Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
LUND'S SHOE STORE
845 CHAPEL STREET

Come In and See Our
NEW SPRING SUITS
$15 and up
Muriel's
808 Chapel Street

Engraved Weddings
Bridge Accessories
Gifts
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

ANDRE & JOHN
Hair Stylists
39 Center St. Ph. 5-5723
Cor. Church St.

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET
TEL. 6-7475

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 Ferry Street 5-1050

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK

Rogers & Stevens
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

Tristram and Fuller
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Curtains—Floor Coverings
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK
You will find it a pleasure to shop in our store.
PHONE 550

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT ST 3-7535, 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

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GROWING BIGGER TO SERVE YOU BETTER
The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.

MOHAWK
ONE-STOP SERVICE, Inc.
FIRESTONE
TIRES, TUBES, BRAKE LINING
GASOLINE AUTO REPAIRS
FORD V-8 SALES, SERVICE
10th Year of Complete, Dependable Automotive Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main St.
STAMFORD, CONN. Phone 32163

You can lose that "extra flesh" and have a slim waist-line. Have a Spencer Corset designed for you.
Telephone for free figure study.
Mrs. Lida S. Clever
Joffre Ave. Tel. 3-2307

Headquarters in Stamford for
The Famous Arrow Shirts
Complete Stocks
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Ziegelbaum's Inc.
STAMFORD—CONN.
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Everything New in Our New Store

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2683

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
Tel. 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

The Downes-Smith Co.
Electrical Contractors
Oil Heat Frigidaire
Washers—Ironers—Radios
79 Atlantic St. 4-2136 Stamford, Ct.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

See the New
"KENWOOD" Blanket
It's a new grade The Kenwood Mills have produced to beat all competition in the line of cheaper blankets—in all the beautiful Kenwood colors. Almost as good as the best quality Kenwood, and a wonderful blanket at its price.
$6.50 Each
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

NEWS!
Freeman's is now a member of the
N. R. O. G. Inc.
(National) (Retailer) (Owned) (Grocers)
At your service all-ways
427 Willow Street Phone 4-0197

Weeden's
Adding our Chocovita to our milk delights the school children
152 CHERRY ST. Phone 5-1121

OUR
75th Anniversary Sale
DIAMOND JUBILEE 1860-1935
Bargains
for Every Member of the Family
The Miller & Peck Co.

THE ALICE WERNER BEAUTY SHOPPE
Featuring the Contouré Facials
also Contouré Cosmetics
10 BANK STREET
PHONE 4-9477

KISLAV & TREFOUSSE
Gloves for Spring
2.95 up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank St. Waterbury, Conn.

Spring is lurking around the corner.
It always inspires one to redecorate one's home.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
PHONE 4-3636

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
1935 Models Now Here
Norge Washing Machines to Match
CLAPP, ROSE & VAUGHN
11 LEWIS STREET PHONE 4-2129

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New York Office, Woolworth Bldg.

Telephone Plaza 3333
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128 LIGHT STREET

NEW YORK

ALBANY

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at 31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
Albany, N. Y.
and in
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

Brandow's
BAND BOX CLEANERS
605 New Scotland Avenue
DIAL 2-2411

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST.
Tel. 4-4163

AMBRICOAL
The concentrated hard coal briquette that is so easily controlled. $11.20 per ton
Sold at low cash price of only
John T. D. Blackburn Inc.
Capital District Distributor Tel. 3-1288

New Spring Samples for
CUSTOM SUITS
Are Now Ready
HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street

Cotrell and Leonard
472 BROADWAY
Smart New Spring Hose Shades in Chiffon Hose
69c

Harry Simmons Co. Inc.
Broadway, Corner Madison Avenue
Now Featuring a Fine
"Maple 3 Piece Bedroom Suite, $44.50"

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

We Invite you to Visit Our Newly Arranged and Decorated
RUG and FLOOR COVERING
Department
On the Third Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

FINE LAUNDERING
ZORIC Odorless Garment Cleaning
WILKE LAUNDRY CO. INC.
4-1251 4-1251
Wilke Laundry Co., 204 Colonie St.

Rose Heidt Shop
115 STATE STREET
Hats, Suits and Coats
Also Printed Silk Dresses and Knit Sportswear

BINGHAMTON

Superior COAL
Superior Wyoming Anthracite "Harry E" Colliery
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
The same coal from the same mine all the time
345-357 Grand Avenue Phone 7-5815

C. J. WINEGAR
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

GORHAM and TOWLE SILVER make LASTING EASTER GIFTS
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
QUALITY JEWELERS
82 COURT STREET PHONE 2-0747

SPRING IS HERE
bringing with it a joyous new season. New flowers and new wardrobes.
We prescribe as a spring tonic a new gown in the exhilarating new styles of this new season.
at McLEAN'S

By tradition . . . and by smart choice . . . our EASTER OUTFITS at
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.

Lovely—New
GARDEN PRINTS
Exclusive with
HANNAH CROWE
68 Chenango Street Dial 4-1131

BRONXVILLE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis
Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

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76 BELLAVISTA STREET
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK. 4916

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 146 Parkway Road

Keep in Step With Time
Let Peggy Design the Year's New Coiffure for You.
Peggy's Beauty Shoppe
46 MAIN STREET TUCKAHOE 3610
TUCKAHOE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

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Grant 1481, 10 to 2 daily.

Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. Cleveland 7900

GRANT 3366
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Lackawanna Donner-Hanna
· COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
"Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries—with Flowers"
196 DELAWARE AVENUE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

BLUE COAL and SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
GEORGE GRADER
51 W. NORTHRUP PL. Pa. 6796

CLOCK TEA ROOM
Wholesome, Home Cooked Dinners
Daily 50c and 60c Sundays 65c and 75c
(Open Sunday from 12:30-6 p. m.)
We specialize in luncheons and dinners for clubs, organizations and parties.
121 ARGONNE DR., KENMORE RI. 1166

GLOVERSVILLE

BURTON INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

See the New
WASHABLE WALLPAPERS
for 1935
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 N. MAIN STREET

OUR OWN
Country Roll Butter
A High Grade Butter at a Very Low Price
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Serving the Glove Cities with the Best Foods

AEROTYPE
Esso
WILLIAMS & DYE CO.
INCORPORATED
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER
and be sure to include
BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

See the New Colors in
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery, $1.00
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL
PAINT, GLASS
15-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

A March of Action Events!
24TH ANNIVERSARY SURPRISES
Special Values—Outstanding Presentations every day—All 30 Shops Prepared.
Nelson's Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

KENMORE

George M. Sherrie
Painting and Decorating
Floors Refinished
Satisfaction Guaranteed
199 DELAWARE ROAD RI 7136

LARCHMONT

QUALITY ECONOMY SERVICE
WESTMOUNT LAUNDRY
J. McLAUGHLIN, Prop.
Station Plaza Tel. Larchmont 1456
All Services Moderately Priced

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness
is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4697

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

Phil's
Boys' and Men's Shop
Outfitters for Boys and Men
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cedarhurst

See Our New Streamline
Westinghouse Refrigerator
SALES AND SERVICE
513 Central Avenue
Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING

Nelly Don Frocks
$1.95 to $10.95
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Philco RCA Grunow
CROKER-EVANS
Radio Service
41-51 MAIN STREET
Near Post Office
Phone FLUSHING 9-6056

INSURANCE
Any Kind—Anywhere
FRED STREET
116 JOHN STREET
Beekman 3-3334 Flushing 9-9567

FOREST HILLS

LORENZ Gown Shoppe
Latest Spring Modes for Madame and Miss
Austin Street at Winsor Place

FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S
Advance Showing
NEW SPRING ACCESSORIES
GLOVES—BAGS—HOSIERY
SKIRTS—BLOUSES—SWEATERS
NECKWEAR—LINGERIE—CORSETS
60 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

F. MONTALBANO
292 NORTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue
SHOE REPAIRING SHOP
Shoes Called For and Delivered
PHONE FREEPORT 3698

LITWAK'S
DEPT. STORE
80 So. Main St., Freeport
The Greatest Sale in the history of our store
COME ALL

FRED C. BERGE & CO.
Income Tax Consultants
Accountants
22 PINE ST. FREEPORT PHONE FREE. 2887

RIPPLE'S MILLINERY
Advanced Spring Models
Popular Prices
44 South Main Street, Freeport

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Easy Payment Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900
Amityville........Amityville 1060
Bellmore........Wantagh 700
East New York..Applegate 7-7605
East Rockaway..Lynbrook 2777
Far Rockaway..Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport........Freeport 2820
Hempstead......Hempstead 635
Lawrence.......Cedarhurst 0705
Queens..........Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood......Hegeman 3-2312
Valley Stream...Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil.........Cedarhurst 0224

SLIP COVERS
For 3-piece set and 5 cushions in latest materials. To order—as low as $14.95
Phone now for Free Samples and Estimate.
RE-UPHOLSTERING
at low prices.
NASSAU UPHOLSTERY CO.
298 Fulton Avenue (opp. R. R. Station)
Tel. HEMP. 422

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Ph. Hempstead 2782 Honest Values
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED.
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING and ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

BEDDING
Complete Stock on Hand
Mattresses Remade
Called For and Delivered—Same Day
ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUMS
A. MICHAELS & CO.
280 FRONT STREET HEMP. 4937

JACKSON HEIGHTS

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

THE NEW WONDER MARKET
The Best for Less
Meats, Fish, Poultry, Provisions
4035 82nd Street Hav. 4-4478

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats Poultry Provisions Fish
Orders promptly delivered.
80-18 POLK (37th) AVENUE
Tel. Newtown 9-1662

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain store prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

EMMA FELTEN
HATS
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

UNEEDA SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Hats Cleaned and Blocked, Custom Shoe Rebuilding, Satin Shoes Dyed Any Color.
3560 82ND ST 9417 37TH AVE

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
3716 82nd Street Hav. 9-2682

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-9674

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises. Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9558

KEW GARDENS

GOOD FOOD COURTEOUS SERVICE
Kew Station Restaurant
Breakfast — Luncheon — Dinner
Afternoon Tea and Bridge Parties Arranged
Delicious Home-Made Pies and Pastries
82-66 AUSTIN ST. Virginia 7-0633
(At Kew Gardens R. R. Station)

LYNBROOK

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Roemhild's Bakery
Birthday and Wedding Cakes Our Specialty
We deliver fresh bread and rolls at your door each morning. Special Stollen (Coffee Cake) on Saturdays.
128 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK 1175-W

W. B. Franklin Auto Service
Specializing in Ignition & Carburetors
Parts Battery
Accessories Service
Corner Atlantic Avenue and Carter Court
Telephones: Lynbrook 6533 Floral Park 5558

RADIO
Sales Service
M. W. OBERMILLER
230 Union Ave. Lynbrook, N. Y.
CALL LYNBROOK 8899

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

Quality Laundry
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt and Courteous Service
27 FRONT STREET EAST ROCKAWAY
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 2383

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

DIAMONDS — WATCHES — SILVERWARE —
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2003

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
—DELIVERY SERVICE—
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

TYDOL SERVICE STATION
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1623
EMMETT NEWTON, Manager
Now Is the Time for Your Change to Spring Lubricants
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2323

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

SUFFOLK COUNTY CARPET CLEANERS
OFFICE AND WORKS 13 OAK STREET, SAYVILLE
All Work Called for and Delivered. Satisfaction Guaranteed. TELEPHONE SAYVILLE 234. We Repay Phone Charge. SUFFOLK COUNTY'S Largest and Finest

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS "at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

FAY'S Corset Shop
Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie
215-03 Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-1666

RICHMOND HILL

Gorton's Ready-to-Fry Cod Fish Cakes
FAMOUS FOR FLAVOR
John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

FLORIDA TREE-RIPENED
Oranges—Grapefruit—Tangerines
Direct Receiver: Neighborhood Fruit and Vegetable Market
8854 116th St., near Hillside Ave.

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
106-13 Jamaica Avenue. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8869

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St. Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Laurelton 8-2555 Jamaica 6-7414

ROCKVILLE CENTER

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 to 12 A.M. and 1 to 5 P.M. Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Mobilgas
TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
34 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3693

Ed's Service Station
ESSO and ESSOLENE
Service When You Want It
Tire and Battery Service
MAPLE AND MADISON AVENUE. PHONE ROCKVILLE CENTRE 1830

VON BROOK BROS.
"Fancy Groceries"—Delicatessen
Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER
BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
19 N. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
For an appointment call Rockville Centre 4056
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
KOPPERS COKE COAL GULF OILS
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4442
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3341
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK 8802

INSURANCE of all kinds by Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500 FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE. Phone Oakwood 6573

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St. cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

NEWBURGH

Telephone 2300-2301
WOOLSEY-NASH MOTORS, Inc.
Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
172-178 LIBERTY ST.

Branch Central Valley
JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Andrew Ketterton
BRIDGE STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

NEW ROCHELLE

ANDREA'S BEAUTY SALON
European and American Beauty Expert
A High Class Shop Offering 2 ITEMS FOR $1.00
Permanent Waves $5 Complete
Children's Haircutting Done
539 MAIN STREET
(Op. New Rochelle Trust Co.)
Telephone: N. R. 1991

Fresh Asparagus IS ANOTHER OF THE NEW AND SEASONABLE VEGETABLES AT
FERGUSON'S
New Rochelle 8400

Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

Socony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, Jr.
457 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5458

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES, LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES, CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

Madeline's Beauty Shop
FREDERICK'S COMBINATION PERMANENT WAVE 5.00 and 6.50
FREDERICK'S FULL CROQUIGNOLE 8.50
Limited time only.
Room 207, 81 Centre Avenue. Telephone N. R. 8336

SPENCER SERVICE
Girdles-Bandeaux-"Spencerall"
For Free Figure Analysis Call
Mrs. P. L. McCoy
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
20 Sicard Avenue N. R. 2291

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ANNOUNCES THE REMOVAL OF HIS OFFICES TO Rm. 308, Pershing Sq. Building (after March 1, 1935)
271 North Ave. N. R. 6896

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
HERBERT J. GRANT
INSURANCE UNDERWRITER AND BROKER
55 John Street, New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-4900
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

Save on Fuel Bills!
NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
affords a substantial saving—it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company
561 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000

Harold Winkelman, Inc.
MODES
Room 601, PERSHING SQUARE BLDG. 271 North Avenue. New Rochelle 1061

New System Laundry
A "Certified" Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

The Cake Box
Tea Room
Dependable Food Attractively Served
111 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 7049

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.

MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah. Hamilton 5050

DE LAURENTE BEAUTY SALON
EXPERT OPERATORS
Hair Cuts—Permanents
N. R. 3645 599 1/2 MAIN STREET
Also 5th Floor Ware's Dept. Store, N. R. 2245

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES: Mount Vernon ... Oakwood 8000; Yonkers ... Nepperhan 4300; New Rochelle ... New Rochelle 3333

Westchester Gift Shop
JARDINE STRATFORD
"Everything for Gift Giving"
610 MAIN STREET N. R. 956

MAY'S HAT STUDIO
1 BOULEVARD ROCHELLE PARK at North Avenue
MRS. ROBERT JONES, Manager
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
One Price—$1.75
9 A.M.-6 P.M.; Sat. 9 A.M.-9 P.M.

NEW ROCHELLE HOUSE OF MUSIC
Formerly of Brunswick Music Shop
Musical Merchandise and Service for Teacher, Student, Musician and Orchestra
Tel. N. R. 4517 25 Centre Ave. cor. Main (One Flight Up)

Painting and Decorating
HENRY WISCHMAN
30 Spruce Street N. R. 774-J

Little Picture Shop
M. Jersemann
NOVELTY JEWELRY
GREETING CARDS
FRAMES—PICTURES—MIRRORS
PICTURE FRAMING
221 North Ave. Bet. Main and Huguenot Sts. Telephone 7564

Mendelsohn's Luggage Shop
Ladies' Handbags, Evening Bags, Overnight Cases and Wallets
REPAIRING Our Specialty
N. R. 5600 282 Main Street

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD, BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call Sedgwick 3-5989

Brooklyn

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

ROSEDALE FLORISTS
CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
503 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

SOFT WATER Shampoo Mon. Tues. Wed.
EMIL'S BEAUTY SALON
Featuring Zotos and Clairol Shampoo
2229 CHURCH AVENUE
Buckminster 2-5044
Between Bedford and Flatbush Avenues

RATNER'S
You are invited to visit our new shop and try on
MILLINERY
Hats of INDIVIDUALITY
$2.00 to $5.00
708 Kings Highway

U. S. Government License to Buy Old Gold
ROBERT LIPTON
Incorporated
JEWELERS
7701 FIFTH AVENUE (Bay Ridge)
EXPERT WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING

Manhattan

Self-Setting Permanent Wave
Spiral and croquignole ringlets, soft, natural, self setting.
$5.00 Complete
2566 Broadway, Near 97th St., NEW YORK. Riverside 9-5829

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1105 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station, New York City

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance) (Corner Madison Avenue)

PELHAM

YORK & KOELLSTED
"The Pelhams" Flower Shop
Designers and Decorators
211 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 3389

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Annual Spring Sale of
SILKS
Nearly 15,000 yards of choice new spring silks offered in six special price groups.
Start Now to Make Your Spring Wardrobe
Luckey Platt & Co.

HOOVER VACUUM CLEANER
For Spring Housecleaning
The Wallace Co

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
We specialize in blocking and reblocking of Hand-Knitted Suits and Dresses.
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 Cannon Street Phone 4913
Shampoos 50c Long Hair 75c
Finger Wave or Marcel Wave 50c
Ringlets 50c extra
Free parking to our patrons in rear of store.

SALTFORD Says—
Someone's Birthday is today. Have you remembered it with Flowers?

B.&M. Pure Food Market
GOOD LUCK
20 Cents a Pound
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7412. 8 to 12 A.M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Service is our watchword"
Goodrich Tires, Radios—Accessories, Goodrich Batteries, Gasoline—Oil
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

J. G. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Paint and Glass
Geo. H. Wahnitz, Inc.
115 STATE STREET Main 1094
Mr. Wahnitz, who has been connected with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. for 15 years, wishes to announce to his many friends that he is now located at this address.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow. WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk with distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real AYRSHIRE MILK. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

OFFERS the best in food—the finest in candies—at modest prices
38 EAST AVENUE

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
502 UNION TRUST BUILDING

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite. That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-432 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
19 EAST AVE STONE 557, 558

FRANK-YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.
COAL and COKE
Monroe 461

The CORNUCOPIA Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

hall MEN'S SHOP
115 East Avenue, Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
STONE 5505

Temple Barber Shop
409 TEMPLE BLDG.
Fred Frank Jacob Schulz

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME
RE-modeling EX-terior IN-terior
GLENN H. LINDSAY
Building Contractor
Skilled Workmen Cabinet Specialists
111 FITZHUGH ST. S. MAIN 4334

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 155-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING—HEATING
24-HOUR OIL BURNER SERVICE
Nite Call Mamaroneck 2283-J
JOHN R. PHILIP
55 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 3300 NITE CALL 958

Skates, Skis, Sleds, Wagons, etc.
Snow Shovels
WALTER A. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware, Tools, Devoe Paints
1 Garth Rd. Tel. Scarsdale 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8666

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
95c to $1.95
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-3111

FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—has the stamp of Quality and Reliability—Always bears the stamp of Quality
The WALLACE CO.

Walk-Over Shoes
420 STATE STREET

U. S. Tires
ROYAL-PEERLESS-GUARD
Auto Accessories
ALLING RUBBER CO.
324-326 STATE STREET

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
203 STATE STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
333 STATE STREET
DRESSES COATS—SUITS MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Chas. Holzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9810

WALLHIDE
The "Vitalized Oil" Paint
Makes possible ONE DAY PAINTING
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Household Furnishings and Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
13 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 3-7311
BRANCH at 203 MOHAWK AVENUE

Scotia Tire & Battery Service
GEORGE A. KEEFER, Prop.
VLEY ROAD and TEN BROECK STREET
Batteries, Tires and Accessories
Gasoline ESSO Oils
PHONE 3-8114

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
MANUFACTURED ICE
51 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

ACCOUNTANTS—AUDITORS—TAX COUNSELORS
J. S. FUIGLE AND COMPANY
503 State Tower Bldg. Syracuse, New York
Tel. 2-8890 or 2-3389
PERIODIC AUDITS—STATISTICAL REPORTS
ACCOUNTING AND COST FINDING SYSTEMS
FEDERAL AND STATE TAX RETURNS PREPARED

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
736 CHIMES BUILDING, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

GERE & STORHER
Incorporated
General Insurance
616 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

Forman Genesee Garage
Diamond Tires
Storage, Gas, Oil, Batteries
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
500 E. GENESEE ST.

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

UTICA

SPRING CLOTHES
It's Spring in the Ready-to-Wear Section. You'll find a most interesting collection of new suits, coats and dresses, every one is up-to-the-minute in style—plus the usual Wells quality. May we have the pleasure of showing you these new creations?
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

GIFT HEADQUARTERS
Whether a Gift for Baby, the Graduate, Bride or for Grandfather,
Buy it at Wilcox
from our fine stock of Jewelry, Silver, Watches or Stationery. You Pay No More for Quality
W. B. WILCOX CO.
246 Genesee St. Phone 2-0018

BAKER the Florist
Seasonable Flowers. Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 3-4169 1135 CONKLING AVE

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 COLUMBIA ST. Ph. 2-0419

Annual Clearance in All Departments
QUALITY FURS, DRESSES, CLOTH COATS, MILLINERY AND ACCESSORIES, MEN'S WEAR
HENRY MARTIN CO.

INSURANCE of All Kinds
ELLEN
Ellen Building Tel. 4-1157

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT EXCLUSIVELY
SALES AND SERVICE
LUX and DEE
The Famous LYNN Range Burners, MASTER-KRAFT Power Burners, Automatic Water Heaters, etc. Combination Ranges.
373 ELIZABETH STREET PH. 4-0330

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2166 Downtown Office

GUY BASILE
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
TELEPHONE 4-0606
313 GENESEE UTICA, N. Y.

CHEVROLET
New and Used Cars
See Our Cars Before You Buy
Cole Chevrolet Motors
INCORPORATED
Cor. Broadway and Lafayette St. Tel. 2-3177

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call White Plains 8833, where a list of local and national advertisers is maintained. Look for New York Display advertising in the News Section.

Marberry's
FROCKS · GOWNS · SPORTWEAR
Choice Prints and Smart New Sports Attire Are Featured in Our Spring Collection
163 Mamaroneck Av. Tel. W. P. 5200 (Just South of Gimbel's)

SPRING SUITS
in the New Sport Models are here for your selection $25.00
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Week-end Specials on Fresh Eggs
"All Eggs Guaranteed"
Full Assortment of Sardines, Tuna Fish, Canned Salmon and Lobster
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10200
Free Delivery Service

Post Road Produce Market
Fresh Fish Daily
Japanese Packed Crabmeat
13 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 869
Free Delivery

Gorton's Ready-to-Fry Cod Fish Cakes

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10467 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

This Modern Shower Head
Installed $4.50—saving in water cost—in heating water—in cost of modern shower installation.
HENRY-F-RAAB Inc
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
45 LAKE ST. TEL. W. P. 1799

CHOICE FLOWERS
Grown in Our Own Greenhouses
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, Inc.
156 MAIN STREET TEL. W. P. 2229

White Plains DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2566

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Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WIXAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Pensacola—Mondays, 9:30 a. m., WCOA, 1340kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WGST, 890kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, March 9 and 23, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Saturdays, March 9 and 16, 8:45 a. m., WBBC, 1400kc.

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Wednesdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1300kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 6:45 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.

Shamokin—Second Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Newport News—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

Richmond—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WRVA, 1110kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville — Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.

Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago — Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Kansas

Kansas City — First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.

Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Michigan

Bay City — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:45 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Detroit—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.

Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays; March 20 and 21; April 17 and 18; May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Columbia—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.

Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Toledo — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 3 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc.

Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.

Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Tennessee

Memphis—March 4 to 9, inclusive, 8 a. m., WMC, 780kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin — Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Corpus Christi — Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.

Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

San Antonio—Saturdays, 6 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.

Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire—Mondays, March 11, 18 and 25, 10 a. m., WTAQ, 1330kc.

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.

Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.

Poynette—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., Saturday, March 16, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Hollywood—Sundays, 1 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County; last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls — Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.

Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Salem—Sundays, March 10, April 14 and May 12, 4:15 p. m., KSLM, 1370kc.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Sundays, March 10, 17, 24, 8:15 a. m., KSL, 1130kc.

Washington

Aberdeen—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KXRO, 1310kc.

Olympia—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGY, 1210kc.

Seattle—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.

Spokane—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 900kc.

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Wyoming

Casper—Friday, March 8, 8:45 p. m., KDFN, 1440kc.

Sheridan—Fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Nova Scotia

Halifax—Saturdays, March 9 and 16, 8 p. m., CHNS, 930kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB, (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

[A Thursday Feature]

Debt Repudiation Plan Repudiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government has declared emphatically against the repudiation of any municipal debts in this province. When Vancouver City asked the Government to authorize it by legislation to suspend payment of 50 per cent of its interest next year, T. D. Pattullo, provincial Premier, in a sharp statement, declared the Government would not be a party to any breach of contract.

The Government, he said, was working out a plan to refund its own debts on a basis of friendly agreement with its bond holders and without any element of repudiation. It would not consider any arbitrary reduction in interest rates. If Vancouver or any other city secured the agreement of a majority of its bond holders to a reduction in interest rates, he said, the Government would ask the Legislature to ratify the deal.

The Government also rejected Vancouver's proposal that the provincial and municipal debt be lumped and refunded jointly. Provincial refunding schemes will not be involved with municipal debt problems, Mr. Pattullo said. If any municipality could not pay its interest, it could default, the Premier said, but the Government would certainly not authorize any failure to meet obligations.

Students' Exchange Booms in Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Despite political and other difficulties the exchange of school children between Germany and other European countries was not only maintained but increased during 1934, according to a statement recently published.

England stands at the head of the list. In addition to 300 German pupils visiting that country and 260 English girls and boys coming here, in 14 organized groups and a number of exchange visits privately arranged through families on both sides, there were also several camps established in Thuringia and Bavaria, in which English and Germans lived together for some weeks during the summer.

In France, Belgium and the French part of Switzerland, 172 German youths were received in exchange for the same number of foreigners in Germany. More than 400 German students went to Sweden, 72 to Norway, 40 to Denmark and 150 to Finland.

It is hoped to establish similar contacts with Spain, Italy, Greece and the United States in the future.

Hotel on Reservation

A community center to be built for the Indians on the Cherokee reservation in North Carolina will have a hotel for the accomodation of tourists visiting Smoky Mountain National Park.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

The Optimist

A certain inspector, noted for his fault-finding propensities, was inspecting a newly completed portion of the trans-Canada highway. He grumbled at everything—the crown was not high enough, the shoulder too steep, the ditches not deep enough, and so on.

The foreman bore it all patiently; then he straightened up to his full height and looked full at the inspector. "How is she for length?" he asked.—Montreal Star.

Tramp Steamer

They were just off Sandy Hook on their first trip to Europe when they met a small boat, inbound.

"That's a tramp steamer," he remarked to his wife.

"My, doesn't it beat all," she averred, "with such a depression on, and still that class of persons can afford to take ocean trips!"

The Showdown

Nancy (aged six): "Are you the trained nurse that Sister said was coming to stay with us?"

Nurse: "Yes, I'm the trained nurse."

Nancy: "Well, come on, then! We're having a circus out in our barn, and the children want to see you do your tricks."—American Girl.

Smart Lads

Casting Director: "In this picture about Hollywood, I've cast you two fellows as assistant directors."

Actors: "Yes."

Casting Director: "Ah, I see you know your lines already."—Pearson's.

Alumnus

"What a beautiful car!"

"Isn't it? That's the automobile I used to sell."

"I see—your alma motor."

Daily Features

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Muth-Labben

IN THE heading of Psalm 9, as rendered by our Common Version, we read: "To the chief Musician upon Muth-labben"—which some suppose to represent the title of a song which gave the name to the tune used in singing this Psalm.

There is, however, considerable uncertainty as to the exact meaning of the Hebrew phrase "Muth-labben." It may mean "death whitens" (Hastings: Bible Dictionary: p. 772); while another rendering would be "death to the son," which might well refer to a tune or dirge originally sung in connection with the death of David's son Absalom. (cf. II Sam. 18:33).

Perhaps, however, the most interesting and probable suggestion is that offered by Briggs, who contends that "the letters al (here rendered "upon") should be taken with muth (or "moth") so that we would have the phrase almoth labben, soprano voices (literally "maidens"), for the son." On this view, the passage would be a reminder to the "chief musician" that this Psalm was "to be sung by male sopranos' or falsettos" or by boys' voices.

What They Say

Ford on Education

"An educated person, I think, is one who not only knows a lot, but knows how to do a lot of things."—*Henry Ford.*

The Composer's Ideal

"The ideal room for composing music would be one with four bare walls and no windows." — *George Gershwin.*

Progress

"Sane patriotism goes with ordered social progress."—*Sir Herbert Samuel.*

Brevities

Boston Transcript: Mr. Farley says the $1,200,000 postal surplus is indicative of business recovery. Either that or more people are writing home for money.

Punch: In the North a party of skating enthusiasts recently planned to drive a coach on the ice but found that it was too thin. So the whole thing fell through.

Dallas Morning News: Roosevelt seeks ways to obtain cheaper power. Our guess is that the embarrassed G. O. P. would like to know, too.

Quotation for Today

THE noblest thing you ever did, the noblest emotion you ever felt, . . . that is your true self still.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Cotswold Spinner

This Evidence of the Revival of Interest in Handicrafts in England Is Sent in to the Monitor Camera Club by Martha E. Bonham, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Evening Dress Exchange

ONE college girl found that society women were often glad to dispose of partly worn evening frocks at a very low figure. She procured a list of women from a social register, gave her references, and asked them if she could display the dresses to her college friends.

She received a ready response, getting not only the chance to sell evening clothes but sports outfits which the women had tired of. Occasionally, a fur coat was found, which was a good buy for a college girl. This young business woman got in touch with a seamstress who would make the necessary remodeling changes for a reasonable figure; and her business was soon established, bringing in the funds she found necessary for keeping herself in school.

M. S.

Crossword Puzzle No. 70

1	2	3	■	4	5	6
7			■	8		
9			■	10		
■	■	11			■	■
12	13		■	14	15	16
17			■	18		
19			■	20		

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Priest's vestment
4—Soak in a liquid
7—Unit of length
8—Hint
9—Beverage
10—Constellation
11—Conjunction
12—Bovine ruminant
14—Resinous substance
17—First woman
18—Self
19—Damp
20—Make an edging

Down

1—Territorial division of Norway
2—Untruth
3—A heavy woolen covering
4—A color
5—Possessive pronoun
6—Climbing annual herb
12—Tree
13—Salutation
15—Turkish commander
16—Small bed

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gifts of Dinners

(From the News Chronicle)

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

WIVES of unemployed men in Maryport—the hardest-hit town in the special area of West Cumberland—have been rubbing their eyes at official-looking envelopes that have begun to arrive through the post.

A number of housewives, all with families in unemployed households, have received—just after most of them have suffered reductions under the new Unemployment Assistance Board scales—six tickets to enable them to get meat to the value of 2s. each week for six consecutive weeks.

They have come from "The Good Neighbors." Letters printed under that heading read:

"Dear Madam—We enclose herewith these vouchers which will enable you to obtain meat and suet to your choosing week by week to the value of 2s.

"The cost will be met by friends in your district who desire to express their sympathy with you in your husband's lack of employment, and who hope that it will provide you with one good meat dinner for your family each week."

Mr. C. N. Watson, a local butcher, said the coupons originated in London among people who decided to do without meat one day each week and put the money aside to help unemployed families.

A small special committee operating it was sworn to strict secrecy.

Daily Anecdote

Garrick Heckled

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DAVID Garrick was once playing the part of a king in a new piece. One of the thrilling parts of the play was when he, having decided to abdicate his throne, turned to his two daughters and said: "And now I divide this crown between you."

"That's just half a crown apiece," cried a voice in the pit.

It is almost needless to say that this sally stopped the show for a considerable period.

Cartoons of the Week

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

Brave Little Belgium Makes a Little Nick

—Thomas in Detroit News

The Tortoise Is Still a Good Plodder

—Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Someone Has Tampered With His Famous Hat Trick

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union

"Can Spring Be Far Behind?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Into Higher Mathematics

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Not in Their Class

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIET[Y]

Editorials

The Pound Makes a Nose Dive

POLITICAL as well as financial eyes are again turned to antics of foreign exchange. It is the downward plunge of the pound that has arrested attention. At the beginning of the year $4.94 equaled a pound over the foreign exchange counter. Monday the price went below $4.74, or a loss of 20 cents on the pound.

The situation affects the everyday financial habits of millions of people. Every person who deals in foreign currencies is concerned. Every person whose business is influenced by the pound is interested. Be he tourist, farmer, exporter, importer, dealer in any shape or form with international commodities—a cheaper pound has an intimate bearing on his fortunes. As a seller abroad of dollar-priced goods, the exporting American manufacturer finds that pound-priced goods are relatively cheaper. At home the same situation meets the domestic American seller.

Daily headlines picture some of the repercussions: "Drop in Sterling Cuts Grain Prices"—in America. "Pound's Weakness Depresses Cotton"—in America. Both wheat and cotton are world commodities, the chief markets of which are in Britain. The pound price remains the same in Liverpool. But when expressed in dollars the drop in the pound is immediately registered in fewer dollars for the farmer.

Is it to obtain this benefit for British goods that the British have allowed the pound to depreciate? The theory must be rejected. Great Britain is not going to knock down the world-important pound artificially in order to attract a little more trade. A more reasonable explanation is the flight of foreign funds held in London, following the upset caused there by the pepper corner. At the same time the movement is said to be regarded in London with equanimity. And this attitude has encouraged voices in financial markets outside London to say that the British have purposely helped the pound down—or at least that they have done nothing to stop it.

Such is the suspicion generated by nationalistic currencies. It carries its own lesson. Many people have been intrigued by the new nationalism because of a feeling that it would constitute a barricade against international trouble. How short-sighted! Every country is tied in to the world fabric in its economic dealings. Even those periodical pleas for more nationalism that Americans get so frequently through the mails are printed on paper made from Canadian pulp wood. To recover on one's own requires a planned economic system controlled by the state. That is the Russian system. The alternative is a sane rebuilding of the international economic system. There is no intermediate stage—as the first two years of the New Deal conclusively prove.

The opening wedge back to an international system is the restoration of some steady relation between the two main currencies of the world, the pound and the dollar. But as yet stabilization is unattractive from Britain's standpoint. "Once bitten, twice shy." Britain went back to the gold standard ten years ago at too high a ratio. Consequently depression fastened itself upon the country long before it reached America's shores. War debt payments added to its international economic difficulties. It is probably this latter subject that stands in the way of a new exploration of a currency understanding. This is an issue that has been allowed to sink out of sight. But as long as it remains unsettled, it will be a major obstacle to currency understanding.

What! No Free Seeds?

UNCLE SAM may carry millions on relief, give your state a power dam or a superhighway, subsidize the farmers and the merchant marine, furnish free advice to the business man and the homemaker, but there are, after all, limits to his liberality. Some of them have just come to light. For a generation part of the stock in trade of American humorists was the congressional custom of sending free government seeds to constituents. But now that has gone and it has taken ten years to sing its dirge.

The Department of Agriculture recently issued a statement plaintively asking that the public quit writing to it for free seeds and explaining that this distribution through members of Congress was abolished in 1923. The department does not even have plants for sale. Nor is the United States Botanic Garden any longer permitted to give away seeds or plants.

Yes, there are limits. Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, director of the Mint, was obliged the other day to explain in response to letters from collectors of old coins that the Mint does not buy rare coins at a premium or issue any list of prices or dealers for the aid of numismatists. Occasionally there have been urgings that the Government should give the consuming public the benefit of tests made by its Bureau of Standards on trade-marked articles of merchandise, but the results remain an official secret. And the United States Information Service has had to advise correspondents that the Federal Government does not issue personal insurance, marriage licenses or information about divining rods.

Then there is the matter of giving your child a name. For years letters have come to the Children's Bureau from perplexed parents beseeching aid in naming the baby. Now, the bureau mails out a mimeographed list of appellations for boys and girls, but in how many cases may this only add fuel to the argument? Does not the bureau know that what most young parents need is not more names to choose from but rather an adroit arbitrator between Grandma and Uncle Ned?

Yes, the Government and its agencies will help you—if you live in America—to form a farm co-operative or drive the roaches out of your cellar, or market your dress goods in Teheran, keep your bank or your railroad afloat, save your home or build a new one, get a chance to bargain with your boss, find out the annual production of vegetable oils. It will light your way to an airport or rescue you from a shipwreck at sea.

But—no free seeds! For ten years that largess has been cut off, and still the American public is too occupied to rear any groundswell of protest. While such things can be, there is room for hope that Uncle Sam will yet fall short of becoming the complete Santa Claus.

A Poem in Flowers

A FIELD of golden daffodils has just been presented to the National Trust, which preserves the beauty spots of Britain, by Mr. Gordon Wordsworth, grandson of England's greatest nature poet. Visitors to the Lake District know it as "Dora's Field," because it was a gift by the poet to his daughter as a token of his "natural love and affection" for her.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," sang Keats, that other English poet who gave the world "Endymion." How magically that describes the pleasant close at Rydal Mount! At any season any part of "Wordsworthshire," as James Russell Lowell aptly christened the countryside where the poet dwelt so long, is lovely. But, as in a string of gems one jewel may surpass the others, so Dora's Field in springtime makes the beholder catch his breath. It inspired those lines of Dora's father:

> Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
> Fluttering and dancing in the breeze
>
> . . . .
>
> Ten thousand saw I at a glance
> Tossing their heads in sprightly dance

as he watched the host of yellow flowers gayly bend and lightly rise in playful encounter with the sportive wind.

It is pleasant to contemplate that the grandson's generous gift to the nation will be gratefully acknowledged by readers of William Wordsworth far beyond England's borders. A field of flowers in perpetual remembrance of a loved and gentle poet. Was ever monument more fitting?

Individualism for Colleges

AN ALERT and intelligent attitude in facing educational problems, and a willingness to recognize weaknesses and set about reforming them, is the keynote of the twenty-ninth annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The report will probably be received with differing emotions by the more than 800 colleges and universities of the United States, but to all it offers words of counsel and sound wisdom. The stronger and more progressive will welcome the promise of a greater flexibility and agree wholeheartedly that it is time for such mechanized standards as the Carnegie "unit," and courses, points, and hours as measuring rods, to yield to a more basically intelligent method of judging student progress. Such aids, Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the foundation, points out, no doubt had their value at a time when a major aim was the raising and enforcing of a general standard, but their day is passing.

This pronouncement as to increased flexibility will be warmly indorsed by the more liberal educator in both school and college, for he has long recognized the lifelessness of such standards, and their evident tendency to deaden that intellectual curiosity, vigorous approach to, and eager discussion of problems which are characteristics of the true student.

To colleges which have tended to over-specialization, Dr. Jessup offers wise advice along the lines of simplification and co-operation:

> Colleges do not need elaborate "survey" so much as they need to analyze with sincerity their own resources in order to discover their limitations and strengths. Such an analysis will call for a clear definition of function; it may even suggest and point the way to widespread co-operation among institutions.

On the question of simplification he adds: "Many of the most distinguished institutions are leading the way by consolidating or eliminating departments and by the transfer of students."

Dr. Jessup admits frankly that "some institutions, bearing the name of college, have so little to offer that they should disband." But he heartens those smaller colleges which are doing sincere and efficient work in their own field by reminding them that many leaders of today received their initial training in quite modest colleges, as judged by modern standards.

Who's Who in Geneva

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA has left Geneva. And Geneva, which contains many picturesque personalities, is really sorry to lose the most colorful of its frequenters. When this stout Mexican, perhaps in blue double-breasted reefer, with brass buttons, took up his position, one somehow thought of a sea-rover of olden days.

He began his political career as a revolutionary. Yet his business was to heal and not to slay. Belonging to the medical profession, he was appointed Surgeon General to the Mexican Army in 1920. Since then he has seen most of the world, until it appeared he had come to rest in Geneva. But can such a man ever really come to rest? He has now taken up the most important diplomatic post his country has to offer—that of Ambassador to Washington.

How shall we describe him? Soldier, surgeon, poet, linguist, diplomatist? He is all these and more: for he has, in addition to his versatile talent, the rarer quality of character. He can be suave as befits the negotiator; but he can also be brusque as befits the man of sense. When he presided over a meeting, in which somebody spun out a juridical point, though the facts were as plain as a marlinespike, he was capable of suddenly cutting short the fastidious orator. Everybody was surprised but also approved.

Then at his hotel, he would write poetry. He is modest about his original production, but he is willing enough to praise other poets. He has compiled and translated into Spanish—and the translator of poetry must be himself a poet—an anthology of Belgian poetry.

Mexican Minister at Paris and Vienna; delegate to the Disarmament Conference; representative at the League of Nations — he had a busy time in Europe. Very quickly was his ability recognized at Geneva, and he was urged to accept post after post. In Latin-American affairs he was particularly conspicuous. He was chairman of the Committee of Three which dealt so successfully with the Leticia affair. He was chairman of the smaller committee which conducted the embargo on arms to the Gran Chaco and was again chairman of the larger advisory committee which has tried to end the conflict. He presided over three sessions of the Council of the League. He was, last year, a vice-president of the International Labor Organization. In short, he is one of those men to whom colleagues turn spontaneously for counsel and guidance.

I cannot imagine anyone who will be more missed at Geneva. His very appearance was stimulating. To me he brought a breath of romance into the dullest day. Geneva, which endeavors to remain impassive, to see delegates come and go without emotion, cannot help feeling slightly envious of Washington.

Sisley Huddleston

North . . South . . East . . West

When the New Supplants the Old

By Frank L. Perrin

STUDENTS of jurisprudence, as well as students of economics and ethics, are obliged, at times, to halt thoughtfully to observe the changing distances between what they had been taught to believe were fixed points in an established horizon. And always even the less orthodox of these observers seem impressed and somewhat amazed as they discover how completely and how irretrievably the former landmarks of thought and logical conclusion have been lost in the march of changing events in the pathway blazed by changing conditions. Long ago it was observed, it is recalled, that there is nothing new under the sun. Today we may all be inclined to conclude that there is nothing old except fundamental truth and the ages-old precept which proclaims the inalienable heritage of man.

This self-imposed and profoundly conceived thing which we call the law is, we discover, an expedient and, in fact, an experimental declaration which attempts to define and provide rewards and punishments to be measured out impartially to those who observe it or choose to disobey it. It is interesting, if one is disposed to pursue the search, to compile even casually the wisely conceived laws which, because of changing conditions, have automatically been rendered obsolete and ineffective. Occasionally it is attempted to resort to some such enactment either to redress some alleged wrong or to invoke some asserted right. Then it is discovered that the courts, without regard to the antiquity of that particular law, have moved forward in step with the march of invention or progressive enlightenment, nullifying, meantime, the solemn dictates of men as wise as those who, with wider and newer vision, calmly disregard enactments which would hinder or make impossible the success of a new and perhaps better order.

Serious thought is directed to a consideration of the means by which a changed perspective is gained by a recent decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in Washington. The opinion is by Mr. Justice Brandeis, to whom tradition means but little, and to whom precedent does not always impose an insuperable barrier. In effect it is declared by the court that in determining the specific application of laws which have been long on the statute books, consideration must be given to changing economic conditions. That legislators fail or refuse to take cognizance of these slowly changing conditions should not impose an unjust or unfair burden upon those who thereby might be penalized.

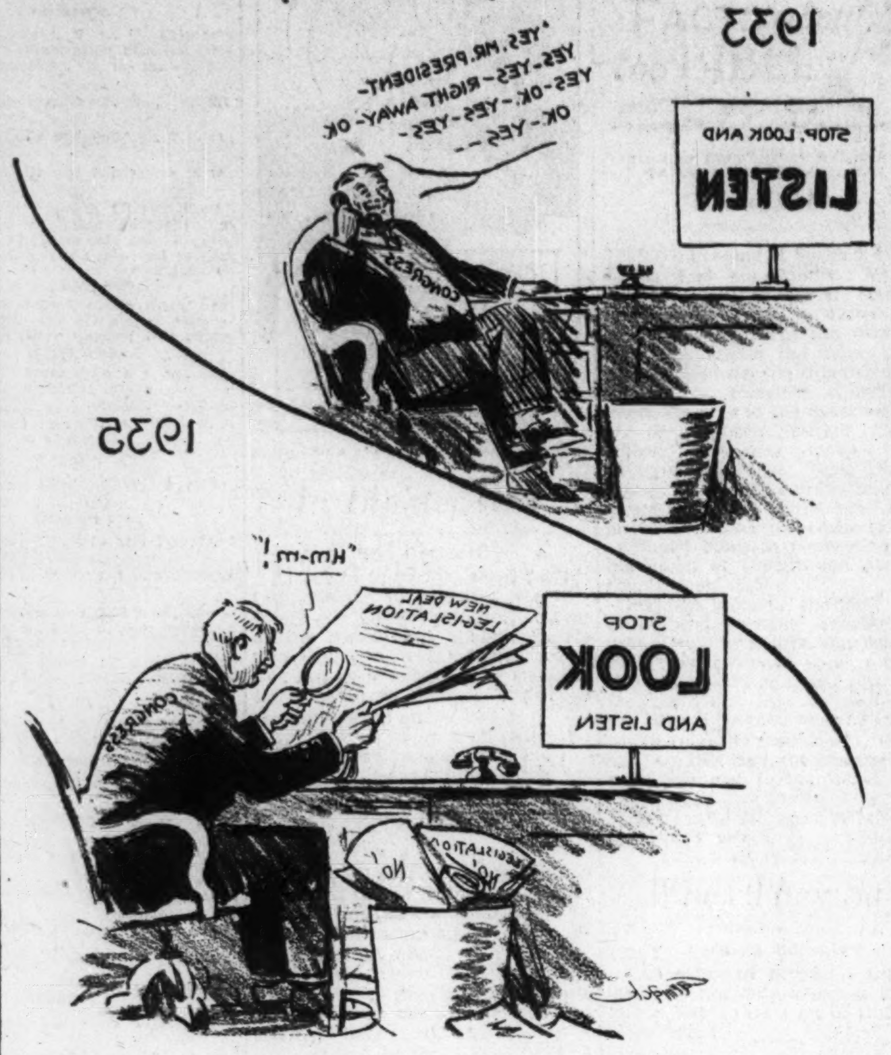
The case under consideration was one in which a railroad company in Tennessee was called upon to contribute to the cost of eliminating a grade crossing, the demand being based upon the theory that the safety and convenience of persons traveling over the intersecting highway would thereby be more nearly assured. That single consideration would have been sufficient, perhaps a decade ago, to justify the enactment and enforcement of such a law. But new factors enter and new considerations must be weighed. The learned justice observes that in the years since the adoption of the rule in which it was sought to apply, the use of public highways by buses, private automobiles and trucks, has created direct competition with the rail carriers, and that to enforce the law would be to compel the railroads to give aid and comfort to those engaged in this competing form of transportation.

It is not so important that in this particular case the rights of the parties to the suit have been adjudicated, as that the court has taken the opportunity to emphasize the fact that obsolescence may gradually creep upon a man-made statute and that the court will take judicial notice of such obsolescence upon its own motion. Someone has observed that men cannot make laws; that they can only discover them. Those who are wise, therefore, should strive rather to discover and interpret rightly, rather than attempt to promulgate, in the form of law, new theories and new devices.

I do not discover, despite the hopeful forecasts heard in the camps of experimental legislators and administrators, any valid encouragement of the economic theorists. A law is not obsolete simply because it is old or because it has not been observed or enforced. This is not the test. Neither is a law an admitted panacea for the ills it seeks to correct simply because it is new. That, likewise, is not the test or proof of its efficacy.

How helpful it would be, after all is said, if it were possible so to legislate that virtue might be rewarded, rather than that selfishness and vice may be penalized. From the cradle onward we are surrounded and beset by inhibitions and threats of penalties and reprisals. The person who pays his or her income tax at the time appointed performs a simple duty without promise or expectation of material reward. Those who fail are penalized for their shortcomings or their hardihood. Even such a rule of action is not immutable, no matter how just it may now appear.

Other Days, Other Ways



Holland on Ten Marks

"WELL, I wonder how I shall pull through with it," said the young American sotto voce, as the express from Germany left Osnabrück for Bentheim, the Dutch frontier station.

"What's the trouble?" asked his neighbor.

"I am off to Amsterdam with only 10 marks and a return ticket in my pocket, and I hope to spend two days there."

"Strange, I am in the same boat, but I am going to relatives."

Just then a German official entered the compartment, very quickly examined our passports and luggage and then came to the more important question as to how much money we were taking out of Germany. Didn't we have more than 10 marks apiece, what were we going to do in Holland?

The situation in which the three of us found ourselves was not because we were so poor as not to possess more than 10 marks, but because of the present strict regulations laid down by Germany for protecting the mark on the foreign market. Whether he be German citizen or foreigner temporarily resident in this country, no one can take more than this amount ($4 at present rates) over the Dutch frontier, except with special permission, or unless the amount is stamped in his passport as having been in his possession when he entered Germany. Legally also, whether he be German, or American or English or any other national temporarily resident there, he must declare whatsoever wealth he has in foreign currency and be prepared to convert it into marks at the current rate, should the Reichsbank so decide.

"This is Socialism 'der Tat' (in action)," commented the American ironically. "You cannot do what you like with your own money."

"But it is to save our country," replied the German apologetically, "and this is nothing compared to my missing my skiing holiday in the Tyrol again this year, since I cannot pay the 1000 marks tax imposed on all Germans who wish to go to Austria for pleasure."

"I now understand the practical difference between Germany's willingness to pay debts and the transfer of payment in foreign currency," continued the American, as he hesitatingly shook his head to the Mitropa attendant's offer of coffee and cakes. "But, I wonder, will my Dutch hotel proprietor also appreciate it, if I explain tomorrow morning that, though I cannot pay for my bed and breakfast, he need not worry, since I have enough and to spare in Berlin and I am opening an account at the Reichsbank for him with the equivalent in marks of the amount of my bill, and that whenever he cares to visit me he can use it to pay some of his expenses?"

"You'll probably spend the next night in jail, if you do," the German replied. "Besides, why have you come here at all, knowing the conditions?"

"To get a breath of other air. I like traveling about here in Europe. The distances between your frontiers are so small and I get a thrill every time I enter a new country, and see new people, and hear another language."

When we three met again two nights later at the Central Station in Amsterdam, our American friend was almost without a cent, but cheerfully glad that he had managed to survive so long on his five-odd gulden. The first day he had spent wandering round the museums and art galleries.

Good and cheap Dutch cheese and milk and luck in being recommended by a kindly policeman to a cheap room for the night brought him through the first day, leaving a balance of one gulden (50 cents) after breakfast the following morning. A walking tour of the city during the morning and afternoon, interrupted by a meal at a cheap "lunchroom," left him with but a few cents in his pocket and still some hours before the night train back to Berlin. An hour before the train was due to leave, he found himself in the Rubens Square anxiously searching for his return ticket. He became hot all over and excited until he remembered it was in his case at the house where he had spent the night.

"I didn't see any diamonds in Amsterdam," he added as we strolled up and down the platform, "but I had a very good time, never did any other city so thoroughly in two days. But here goes, this is the last few cents—a glass of milk each and only one request to the Dutch—that they make their cent coins a bit bigger so that I am not so reckless with them when I reach here next time."

Arrived at Berlin in the morning, we parted at the Zoo.

"Perhaps, you could do me one favor," said the American as we shook hands. "Here's a 25-pfennig stamp; will you give me 20 pfennig, so that I can get home by Stadtbahn?"

J. E. W.

The Wide Horizon

The Saar Plebiscite

Second of two articles containing excerpts fro[m] ... Monitor radio interview with Ernest Beaufor[t]

By Sarah Wambaugh

Technical Adviser and Deputy Member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission.

Q. I PRESUME from what you ha[ve] just said that you are a support[er] of the United States joining t[he] League of Nations.

A. I am, indeed, Mr. Beaufort, p[ri]marily because of the benefits it wou[ld] mean for ourselves. I do not advoca[te] entrance into the League or Court much for the sake of other countries for our own selfish interests.

Q. You speak of benefits to the Unit[ed] States. What would the benefits be?

A. Not only would our entrance in[to] the League lessen the actual danger war, but it would greatly increase wor[ld] confidence in the maintenance of peac[e]. It is an axiom that confidence is essen[tial] to international trade, as well as the normal functioning of trade with countries. Without confidence cre[dit] shrinks, loans are withdrawn. Withou[t] confidence countries divert their revenu[es] to military purposes. It is this lack confidence which has been the maj[or] obstacle to any agreement for the redu[c]tion of armaments, a cardinal but u[n]successful feature of our own forei[gn] policy. Thus lack of world confidence, d[ue] largely to our absence from the interna[]tional mechanism to prevent war, has c[ut] down our own world markets. Althoug[h] it is 15 years late, it is not too late, ev[en] now, to reverse that trend and bring ba[ck] confidence. Thus entrance into the Wor[ld] Court is a legitimate and necessary pa[rt] of any recovery program. Entrance in[to] the League of Nations would be a st[ill] more effective measure toward strengt[hen]ing confidence, for the League is f[ar] more important in the prevention of w[ar] than is the Court.

Q. You intimated just now that t[he] United States's entrance into the Leag[ue] of Nations would strengthen confiden[ce] in peace. In what way do you mean?

A. By showing the world that we ca[re] vitally about peace and mean to take o[ur] share in maintaining it, instead of claim[]ing the right to trade with the aggressi[ve] state and thus hampering any Leag[ue] effort to stop the aggressor.

Q. What about the Kellogg pact which we have heard so much? Shoul[d] not that be enough?

A. The Kellogg pact was a slight a[d]vance beyond our previous inactivity, bu[t] it was wholly inadequate to meet t[he] necessities of the situation, because contained no means of enforcement.

Q. You mean it had no teeth?

A. It was proved to have one toot[h] but one only, the principle of no[n-] recognition; one tooth is not enough. is customary to say that in Manchur[ia] the League showed itself impotent. Wh[at] was really revealed as impotent was th[e] Kellogg pact. So long as the Unite[d] States, the chief power of the Pacifi[c] would co-operate with the League mem[]bers only under the pact, it limited th[e] League to the pact. The resources of th[e] pact, even the one tooth, were used t[o] their uttermost extent; they prove[d] inadequate; the resources of the Cove[]nant were far from exhausted; they coul[d] not even be used so long as we were out[]side the League for, without our full co[-]operation, economic pressure on Japan b[y] the members of the League would no[t] only have been ineffectual but woul[d] have involved them in the danger of dispute with us over our right to trad[e] with Japan, even though we considere[d] her the aggressor.

Q. What are the chief lessons, Mis[s] Wambaugh, do you think, to be learne[d] from the success of the Saar plebiscite?

A. May I end, Mr. Beaufort, with thi[s] statement? The first lesson is the valu[e] of leaving such matters to the League With its resources, it is more certain t[o] achieve success and if it should fail n[o] one nation will have to bear the blame a[s] we did in the Tacna-Arica failure. Th[e] League has proved in the Saar that w[e] have at hand an adequate mechanism fo[r] solving the intricate problems of ou[r] modern world. History shows, howeve[r] that so long as an important nation lik[e] our own stays outside, this mechanis[m] cannot be worked effectively except i[n] European questions concerning limite[d] areas such as the Saar. To maintai[n] peace in Europe, or South America, o[r] Africa, or Asia, should war threaten, ou[r] membership in the League is absolutel[y] necessary. The real and pressing ques[]tion before the American people is this Shall we become a member of organize[d] society and help to preserve it fro[m] disaster, or shall we remain outside an[d] allow disaster to engulf it and ourselve[s]?

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Clue in G Major

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your revelations of the Kreisler Arrange[]ments, known now to be of his own creatio[n] were most interesting.

In perusing same, I notice the "Rondin[o] on a Theme by Beethoven" is still in doub[t]. May I tell you of an incident some thirty-fiv[e] years ago. I, being an enthusiastic violi[n] student at that time, was rummaging throug[h] some incomplete literature, etc., about to b[e] cremated in the basement of the Brookly[n] Library, Montague Street, and ran across th[e] Litolff edition of the Beethoven sonatas fo[r] piano and violin. Appended to the sonatas wa[s] a theme and variations for cello—also a Rond[o] for violin and piano in "G" major, 6/8 tim[e] which is the theme used by Kreisler, althoug[h] his is in E flat major and his rhythm is 3/[4] time. Unfortunately I did not keep the copy.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Clark

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

Food for Men—and for Guns

Chinese Eastern to Serve Peace

Greek Loyalists Hold Steady

Balkans Restless With Troops

Russian Womanhood Is Miscast

UNITED STATES....Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins predicts that the national relief roll of 20,500,000 people will roll higher this month. It is costing the Government about $5,000,000 a day besides the sums expended by states and local communities, to care for these unemployed. As local resources are exhausted and public works construction diminishes, the march toward the federal relief bins increases. Thus Administration supporters in Washington look with some hope on the 17-point program submitted by Donald Richberg to the Senate Finance Committee. The pressure of relief demands is piling up sentiment in favor of prompt passage of legislation to continue the NRA and equip it with velvet gloves for handling the question of codes. Meanwhile no one in Washington appears to note a sad commentary on human affairs. While a nation with over 20,000,000 hungry ponders relief, it permits a $400,000,000 war appropriation bill, the largest since the World War, to come up for action.

¶ Manchoukuo....The Chinese Eastern Railway, thorn in the side of Far Eastern diplomacy, is likely to be shifted from the uneasy position of divided ownership into the direct care and ownership of Manchoukuo, or, in other words, under the control of Japan. Agreement announced today sets the date of transfer March 21-22, incident to certain stipulations, most significant of which is that Japan is expected to guarantee payments by Manchoukuo. The transfer seems a profitable outcome of the long months of Soviet-Japanese negotiations. The C. E. R. as far as the Siberian border runs through territory now claimed as Japanese in interest and influence. Its transfer not only should make for economic stability in that region, but probably for political order as well. The transaction is among the most hopeful signs pointing to an easing of relations between Russia and Japan.

¶ Greece....Despite capture of three more islands by the insurrectionist fleet in Greece's civil war, Premier Tsaldaris gives the AP a statement from Athens that the loyalists are confident the rebellion will soon be suppressed. He declares an attack on Athens is out of the question, that save for Crete, the Aegean islands and parts of Macedonia, the remainder of Greece is firmly held by the loyalists with troops twenty times superior. Likewise rumors come of revolt within the ranks of the revolters, the soldiers wishing to put noncommissioned officers in command. Through a thick wall of censorship brief word seeps that General Kondylis is beginning an offensive against the rebels in Strymon Valley. Rebel prisoners are signing renunciations of revolt leaders and thus gaining freedom. Renunciation will be the inevitable outcome . . . but renunciation of whom?

¶ Balkans....The League of Nations welcomes the Turkish declaration that, the Balkan turmoil notwithstanding, it merely desires to keep the present borders intact. Turkey denies any warlike motives against Bulgaria, asserting that her troops are massed in eastern Thrace merely as a precautionary measure. Bulgaria, however, looks with suspicious eyes on the troop movement, although it has not yet made an appeal for League intervention. Unfortunately, the civil war in Greece, now associated with Turkey in the Balkan entente, makes any troop movements seem significant. Turkey as a friend of Greece cannot remain indifferent, and, added to this, there has been an anti-Bulgarian campaign in the Turkish press. Bulgaria strengthens its frontiers. Thus the revolt in Greece threatens to involve the Balkan entente. Perhaps the greatest hope of peace is for the entente to draw a circle which takes Bulgaria in.

¶ Russia....Women's Day finds Russia celebrating the outstanding place women have taken in furthering Communist aims in agriculture. Peasant womanhood, leading the men over the long furrows, holding executive positions on collective farms, showing men how to operate tractors and farm machinery. This is the type widely celebrated today in mass meetings, festivals and the Soviet press. But the rest of the world is not impressed. Civilization, recognizing woman's higher qualities as refiners of thought, leaders of aspiration, see no achievement in turning women into clodhoppers, machinists, horny handed "daughters" of toil. And it is to be suspected that even the Communist leaders celebrate superficially, having missed the vital spark. Crude as the Russian peasantry is, its driving passion is not Communism, not Godlessness, not regimentation. Faintly glows another flame. The peasant woman strives indomitably for her little kingdom called home. Thus, rising from the soil, she becomes one with the best ideals of womanhood, however much her labors may be misconstrued, materialized.

Borah Offers Plan to Block Huge War Bill

Amendment Prevents Use of Work Relief Funds for Army or Navy

Has Strong Backing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—An amendment offered today by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho to the work-relief measure would eliminate once and for all the use of such funds for military, naval or aviation purposes of any sort in the United States.

The amendment was offered in the midst of the last minute fight to block the $400,000,000 War Department appropriation bill, claimed to be the largest appropriation for military affairs ever made in peacetime in American history.

Senator Borah's action transferred the fight of those opposing military increases into a new and bigger sphere.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, had previously enumerated amounts which were taken last year from Congressional funds allocated for "work projects" to go to construction in the interests of the Army and the Navy with the ostensible goal of creating jobs.

No Relief Funds for Navy

Under the Borah proposal, if adopted, this procedure would be blocked for good.

Senator Nye revealed that "the President has made it very clear to me that he means to use none of the pending $4,880,000,000 work relief appropriation for naval construction."

He pointed out, however, that this closed only one possible use of the relief fund for military purposes. Senator Borah thereupon offered his resolution to the work relief bill in the midst of the military appropriation debate.

It would prohibit use of any of the forthcoming relief funds for military, naval or aviation purposes, connected with warfare.

Western progressive senators today continued the attack on the bill. Yesterday the Senate overwhelmingly voted to increase the standing army by 46,250 men, at an estimated increased pay of $20,000,000. This will raise the army from 118,750 to 165,000.

Largest Peacetime Fund

"This is the largest appropriation for the Army ever provided for in peacetime," said Senator Nye. He declared that both the United States and Japan propose to hold naval maneuvers in the Pacific this year, and declared it was "continuing in the game of bullying, enticing and encouraging the very end that no one here wants."

One nation was justifying increased military expenditures by those of other countries, he asserted. He declared America was spending army. Such expenditures, he 1915, "yet with no more adequate defense than then," due to similar increases by other countries. The armament race must be halted rather than encouraged, he asserted, to gain security.

Citing parallel expenditures voted by Congress he pointed out that only $403,000 had been granted to the children's bureau—while $2,990,-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Turkey Denies Any War Threat In Massing Army

Athens' Residents Flee Before Threats of Bombardment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 8—Turkish declaration to the League of Nations that its only policy in the Balkans is preservation of the status quo is welcomed by Geneva which is closely watching the turmoil centering around Greece.

This is Istanbul's official reply to the strong protest filed by Sofia with the League Secretariat, alleging that the concentration of Turkish troops along the Turco-Bulgarian frontier menaces the peace of the Balkans. Friendly settlement was invited by the Bulgarian Government as a preliminary measure, instead of invoking formal action by the League. The fact that no appeal has yet been made by Bulgaria to the articles of the Covenant which would set the League's machinery in motion, therefore lends support to the idea that there is no need for alarm.

Not Bellicose

The Turkish delegate to the League strongly repudiates the implication of the Bulgarian protest against the massing of Turkish troops in eastern Thrace. There cannot, he asserts, be any bellicose intention on the part of Bulgaria's neighbors.

The Bulgarian démarche to the League, unfortunately, comes at a moment when civil war in Greece—now an associate of Turkey in the Balkan Entente—is causing trepidation in this corner of Europe. It is naturally denied that there is any connection with these events.

Cemal Husno, the Turkish delegate, makes the countercharge that "Bulgaria has taken military measures on the Greek frontiers. Turkey, as a friend of Greece, cannot remain indifferent."

In Process for Years

It should be noted however that the Bulgarian spokesman, Nicholas Antonoff, in making his complaints referred to the Turkish military reorganization in Thrace as in process for whole years, that is to say since the conclusion of the Balkan Pact to which Bulgaria is a party. Therefore it does not appear to be a direct

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Campbell Speeds 276 Miles an Hour at Daytona For World Record

Wide World

Sir Malcolm Campbell and His Record-Breaker, Bluebird, on Florida Beach

N. E. Banks Gain New Strength

Education Urged to Face Isms

Dog Racing Enmeshed in Courts

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Banks—Federal Reserve Reports Them in Fine Shape

An exceptionally solid position of 253 New England banks, members of the Federal Reserve System, was reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today.

Both earnings and strength recovered sharply in 1934.

One significant earnings ratio, showing the relation of net earnings to total available funds, was at a peak not even exceeded during the boom days of 1929.

A number of percentages, found to be most nearly typical of the greatest number of banks, showed current expenses lower than at any time for which comparable figures are available—going back through the boom period. Net current earnings were similarly higher, relative to certain statistical yardsticks.

As a measure of the rapid recovery of earning power, a particular percentage for banks outside Boston showed earnings of .1 per cent in 1933—rising to .6 per cent last year.

The average interest rates received by Boston banks on bonds and stocks was 3.3 per cent—and for outside banks, 3.9 per cent. The average interest rate received on loans and discounts in Boston was 3.5 per cent and for outside banks, 5.6 per cent.

Revolutions—Dartmouth to Turn On the Light

A blunt declaration that the only way to avert revolution is to study it fearlessly in all its forms, both Fascist and Communist, was today reverberating throughout New England. This study will be put into operation at Dartmouth College, said its president, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, last night, and should be adopted courageously by all American universities and colleges.

These words, spoken to Dartmouth's Boston alumni, fell strangely on Massachusetts ears, in view of current efforts before the Legislature to stifle just such study. Dr. Hopkins' recommended courses of study are diametrically opposed to the bills which would require all Massachusetts teachers to soft-pedal revolutionary subjects.

Just back from a visit to Fascist Italy, Dr. Hopkins spoke with great feeling and emphasis. "Our system of democracy would not in any way be harmed by an examination of the true facts of other political systems," he said.

"If the study of the social sciences is to avoid becoming propaganda, there must be free speech, free thinking, free and informed discussion."

Dr. Hopkins believes that the fallacies of dictatorships will reveal themselves more clearly in the light of open discussion than in secrecy and whispered argument. "It does not follow, however, that in our tolerance of the opinion of others, those of us who believe in American ideals should remain inarticulate or passive."

After observing Italy at first hand, Dr. Hopkins has come to the conclusion that the induced devotion and self-sacrifice for the benefit of the state, under dictatorships, will eventually make America suffer—"unless we seek moral stamina and fortitude ourselves."

Dr. Hopkins indicated that he would carry this issue before all Dartmouth alumni—and asked their support for the new courses be planned.

Dog Racing—Litigation Stays Action on Tracks

Dog racing in Massachusetts today saw the toils of the law rapidly closing around it. Litigation was certain, involving indefinite delays, possibly extending to a year or so before the right to construct racing tracks is settled.

Cambridge refused a building permit for a track licensed there. Appeal to the city board of appeals was expected to meet a further refusal to grant the permit. Only recourse to the courts will be left to the promoters. If carried to the Supreme Judicial Court, as long as a year or more may be required for a final decision.

So uncertain was this outlook, that Governor Curley frankly advised promoters not to risk their money in tracks, until the litigation was completed.

"No one would be justified in investing a dollar in any of these enterprises, until the courts had passed on the questions," he said in an official statement.

The Governor included all six of the licensed dog racing tracks in his statement. It was expected that the other communities would follow the Cambridge lead.

Profiting by this respite, opponents of dog racing rushed their legislation to repeal the act permitting it. On Monday an enormous crowd is expected at a hearing on the bill to end all dog racing. If the bill fails to pass, there will probably be circulated an initiative petition, which would place a referendum on dog racing before the state electorate in 1936.

In view of the uncertain outcome of such a referendum, the opponents hope that promoters will not risk sinking large sums into dog tracks in the meantime.

Connecticut—Cross Seeks Way to Get Federal Funds

Connecticut may get federal funds for rural rehabilitation, in spite of embattled Republicans in the Legislature who are following after fabled King Canute and trying to stop the tide.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and Democrats were reported devising ways and means of importing federal

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Friday, March 8, 1935

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Sir Malcolm Sets Hopes on 300-Mile Mark Eventually

Made Top Speed of 281 Miles an Hour—Barely Escapes Spill

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell had a new world's automobile speed record to tack to the cockpit of his Bluebird today—276.816 miles an hour—but whether that would satisfy him for this year, or any other year, not even he knew.

He went out on Daytona's sands yesterday and lifted his mark from 272.108 to 276.816. It was a fractional improvement, as he soared southward through the measured mile in 13.20 seconds at an average of 272.727 miles an hour, and came back through the same stretch in 12.81 seconds at a 281.030 mile-an-hour clip. When he set his 272.108 mile record, two years ago he averaged 13.23 seconds for the measured mile.

Means to be Ready

Sir Malcolm's word as to the future meant as much as it has regarding the past. He said last night that he had made no decision as to whether he would stay here and continue to shoot for the 300 miles an hour he feels is in Bluebird if the beach ever reaches the perfection he desires. He has, however, asked the city officials to be prepared to clock him in future attempts.

With the beach level as a billiard table, he set out on the late ebb tide, shortly after 4 p. m., and came thundering down the 11½-mile stretch, Bluebird hitting on all 12 of its 2500 horsepower cylinders.

He was doing 262.390 miles an hour as he headed into the measured mile in the middle of the course, 272.727 as he flashed through it, and from there on he coasted to a stop at the far end of the course.

"It was quite smooth going down," he said.

Barely Escaped Spill

Within half an hour he had changed tires and was on his way back. He was doing 270.270 this time as he came up the measured mile north, and 282.030 as he smashed through it in 12.81 seconds, thundering beautifully and riding like a man in a rocking chair, just .81 seconds above the mile he'd have to make for the mile to average 300 miles an hour.

Shortly after he left the measured mile on the north run he had another of the fantastic experiences that have beset him on all his trial and record runs. Bluebird hit a bump as he started decelerating, the record in his grasp, and instantly the wheel wrenched.

The car flew toward the soft sands of the dunes, and only a herculean effort on his part swerved the monster back to the path of safety.

Wherever a speed prince sets up his tent to strive for something never before attained with roaring motors, speed men gather as though drawn by magnets, and the 300-mile-an-hour argosy of Sir Malcolm is the favorite gathering of all.

At least a dozen men from America's automobile racing capital, Indianapolis, are sitting around Sir Malcolm's hotel lobby here.

Anti-Government Strikes in Havana Hold Up Transport

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

HAVANA, March 8—The strike against the Government of President Mendieta spread today to employees of most of Havana's transportation facilities after a night disturbed by continual bomb explosions.

Street-railway employees left their jobs, almost stopping the city's primary transportation system, and railroad and bus men voted to join the anti-government movement, but set no date for their walkout.

Fourteen bombs exploded in the city and its suburbs during the night and seven at interior points. The blasts damaged the Havana courthouse, police station, and several other buildings.

Nine Government departments were affected by extension of strike sentiment along with most municipal offices and their dependencies. Four Havana newspapers, El Mundo, Nacion, Ahora and La Palabra, said they had been ordered by police to suspend publication. Faced by the steadily growing manifestations of hostility, the Government stiffened its resistance.

> **Props for China**
>
> FOREIGN loans to China, often in the form of consortiums of two or more powers, have played a prominent part in East-West relations for the last 40 years.
>
> Down to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, China had almost no foreign indebtedness. A few of the chief transactions since then follow:
>
> 1895—Franco-Russian loan of 400,000,000 francs to pay Japanese indemnity. Secured on customs receipts.
>
> 1912—Six-Power Consortium, from which the United States withdrew in 1913.
>
> 1920—Four-Power Consortium of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, to finance all future loans to China. Agreement still in force.

Gold Bloc Seeks Concerted Move On Stabilization

Bilateral or Multilateral Tariff Agreements Seem Likely

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 8—A monetary conference of gold-bloc countries—France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Poland—to frame concerted protective measures following a further fall of the pound, is today envisaged in French financial circles.

Consultations have already begun between France and Belgium. The Belgian Government is understood to have urged an immediate conference of all gold countries to consider the new situation which arises as a result of the pound's recent decline. The conference, in the Belgian opinion, should bring about closer economic co-operation between the states still on gold, including preferential bilateral or multilateral tariff agreements.

It is an open secret that the resources of the Bank of France have been placed at the disposal of these countries, and of Italy, as well, to assist them in maintaining their currencies. Few financial experts here deny that if the Swiss and Belgian francs are forced off gold, the French franc would eventually be dragged down after them. This explains the solidarity between members of the gold bloc and the significance of the proposed conference.

"The intangibility of France's monetary policy" was reiterated by Louis Germain-Martin, the French Minister of Finance, yesterday. He also expressed to the Finance Committee of the French Chamber his conviction that the "alignment" of the franc, the pound and the dollar would be advisable and should be accomplished through an international conference.

Ex-Governor Fuller Believes France Will Desert Gold Standard

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Prediction that France would be off the gold standard in six months was made today by former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, who returned from a six weeks' tour of France, Italy and England.

Failure to follow England's policies has harmed France's efforts toward recovery, Mr. Fuller said, adding:

"Her first step in the right direction to her recovery will be to go off the gold standard, and that surely within six months."

Fuller also reported that the Lloyd George movement, inspired by Roosevelt measures, has taken a strong hold on the public in England.

"I should not be surprised," he said, "to see him land right back in the Cabinet."

The former Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Fuller, were passengers on the liner Bremen.

Income Tax for Relief Delayed in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Two laws—one extending the effective date of the city income tax from March 15 to June 1, and the other authorizing the issuance of $25,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness against temporary relief financing—have Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's signature today.

The income tax delay is expected to give the Administration time enough to gauge the revenue from the sales tax that was levied for relief costs, and so make repeal of the income levy possible.

Japan's Hand Seen Behind British-U.S. Plan to Aid China

Tokyo Proposed Loan to London Before Britain Acted

Episode Clarified

Statement by Washington Indicates Support of Co-operation in East

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—That Japan itself was to some degree behind the Anglo-American discussions of a new loan to China and may have been anxious to foster international action in China as a protecting screen for its own efforts was revealed from unimpeachable sources today.

Close observers of the discussions which began last week, with the call of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, upon William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, have insisted from the start that two sharply different interpretations of events were possible.

One was that the British attempt to make any financial aid to China of a co-operative international nature, was a warning to Japan to refrain from individual tampering with the basic financial or economic fabric of China. Such was the general impression conveyed last week.

Conflicting Interpretations

Today, however, admission that Japanese diplomatic agencies had raised the matter of international aid to China prior to the British initiative and to the British authorities, opens the way for the contrary interpretation.

Speculations based on this fact run: that Japan deliberately wished the other powers to be privy to the newest attempt at influencing China's internal economy. That it would be easier for Tokyo to continue with its policy of penetration if the other powers' hands were tied by intervention on their own part. That, in short, it is an attempt to implicate the powers in a general thrust upon prostrate China, in the guise of assistance.

Events alone can show which of these interpretations is more accurate, but it can definitely be asserted that the British initiative came as no surprise to Japan, that Japan had taken up the matter with Great Britain previously, and in all probability has been amused at the general interpretations of a "diplomatic warning" addressed to itself.

American Statement

Further clarification of the episode was vouchsafed last night from official sources, when Under Secretary Phillips made the following statement:

"I informed the British Ambassador that this Government welcomed the initiative of the British Government and shared the view that consideration might well be given to the possibility that if China needs and desires financial assistance from abroad, the powers interested and concerned should canvass sympathetically the possibility of rendering such assistance and rendering it by co-operative action.

"I also noted that for many years past the principle of co-operative action in such matters has been in favor among the powers."

Thus it appears that the United States gave theoretical support to the move for financial aid to China. No mention is made of the essential practical considerations; whether a private loan could be raised in the United States at this time, or whether a government loan would be authorized by Congress. Great doubt surrounds both possibilities.

Unilateral Loan Opposed

The statement also indicates that the United States is opposed to a loan to China by one government alone, but there is no indication that Japan was seriously contemplating this action. On the contrary, it seems to have been Japan's purpose to sound out the other powers on the subject, either with the result of obtaining their participation or, in the event they declined to take action for economic or political reasons, being in a position to proceed alone.

Thus viewed, the episode reveals a considerable diplomatic astuteness in Tokyo. Whichever way the powers decide, Japan would seem to be in a position to go ahead.

The American statement, in saying, "If China needs and desires financial assistance from abroad . . ." passes over the fact that Chinese authorities have made known their desire for financial aid through banking interests and unofficial agencies for some time. Direct Japanese-Chinese talks have also been held.

Steps Summarized

Summarizing the present status of this important diplomatic movement, the following points are clear:

1. That "China" requested aid.
2. That Japan approached Great Britain on the subject.
3. That the British approach to the United States therefore came as no surprise to Tokyo.
4. That subsequent Japanese protests have been because the newspaper interpretations were that its policy had received a scolding.
5. That, far from receiving a scolding, Japan seems to have succeeded in pursuing an even and well calculated policy of reinforcing its stake in China.

Soviets Mark Women's Farm Work

Russians Give Credit to Their Efforts During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 8—Soviet Russia is celebrating International Women's Day today with unusual enthusiasm because the women of Russia are given major credit for the notable progress made during the past year in collectivizing and mechanizing Soviet agriculture, one of the principal aims of Russia's Communist rulers.

This occasion therefore is being observed with mass meetings and festivals in every city and on every collective farm in Russia, at which speakers are pointing out the prominent part played by Russian women—not only in agriculture but in every phase of Soviet life. Every newspaper in Russia today contains tributes to women, who are acknowledged as perhaps the major prop of the Soviet state.

Figures are cited showing that Russian peasant women, who labor in the fields with the men at the heaviest tasks, have proved more adaptable than men to the new type of agriculture introduced by the Communists. Their initiative has been recognized by appointment to thousands of executive positions on collective farms and in the machine-tractor stations which provide collective farms with machinery for plowing, sowing and harvesting.

Women as Leaders

The newspaper Pravda cites remarkable statistics to show that women during the past year have assumed definite leadership in the Russian village. In 1934 the number of women chairmen of collective farms increased by three times over 1933. The number of women deputy chairmen has risen even more rapidly; in one district these increased from 1049 in 1933 to 9737 in 1934. During the year the number of women managers of dairy farms has increased from 1120 to 5531.

© Sovfoto

Chief of a Brigade

Communist Leaders Value Women as Leaders in Their Revolutionary Doctrines

Peasant women are learning more quickly than men to operate agricultural machinery. The number of women tractor drivers has doubled during 1934. In one district where there were no women combine drivers in 1933 there are now 1446. The field workers on collective farms are divided into brigades, each with its leader. In one district the number of women in such positions increased from 35,000 in 1933 to 154,082 in 1934.

One might expect women to be especially interested in "cultural work," which includes construction of schools, kindergartens, kitchens, nurseries and bath-houses. However, the statistics show that peasant women have taken over this work largely from men only during the past year. In one district where only 35,000 women led such work in 1933 there were 151,071 in 1934.

Thousands Find Jobs in Collectivized Agriculture

In Soviet Russia, where the entire life of the community is regulated by a few Communist rulers, it is apparent that such a rapid increase in the influence of peasant women is the result of deliberate policy. Previous experience convinced the rulers that peasant women had an unusual aptitude for handling machinery and directing farm work. In 1933 instructions were issued to promote women to such posts wherever possible, and the 1934 figures show how rapidly these instructions were carried out.

Centuries Ago

Travelers in Russia centuries ago observed that peasant women had more initiative than men, and that while men "slept on their stoves" during the long Russian winters the women kept busy at all times. Russia's present rulers thus are taking full advantage of qualities developed in their peasant women through the centuries, and are using the women to lead male peasants into habits of work which they hope will revolutionize the Russian countryside.

Anyone who has watched sturdy women setting the pace for men in Russian fields will agree that this policy is intelligent.

Women also have influenced a change in Communist agrarian policy which is not noted in today's tributes. It is the women who have resisted most energetically the original effort to herd collective farmers into "barracks" and to "socialize" all property. The women have stanchly defended their right to a house of their own, with its private strip of land, its personally owned cows, sheep, chickens and rabbits. Only when this concession was made did they enter cheerfully into Communist schemes for collectivization of the large crop lands.

of the new men, appointed as a result of Governor Curley's attack have taken over the liquidating operations from the men already in charge.

Four of them, he said, are aiding in a legal capacity four liquidating agents who are bankers or real estate men, not lawyers. The other seven are doing work on the banking department, following up cases, checking up on delayed note payment and compiling records.

Mr. Pierce also sided with Senator Hollis in denying that the fees to liquidating agents were too high. The banking commissioner supported his denial by pointing out that in most cases the fees were practically half the 6.8 per cent of money release, which the Federal Government considers an equitable agent share. The aggregate percentage also falls well below the 6.8 per cent mark, he declared.

When the Governor attacked the liquidating agents, he promised to abolish them and put in their places state men at lower salaries. However, as Senator Hollis pointed out, most of the "political lawyers" still remain on the job.

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Curley Job Plan In Banking Field Charged by Hollis

Newton Senator Supports Liquidating Agents and Their Fees

Governor Curley's allegation that "excessive fees" were paid to a clique of "political lawyers" in closed bank liquidations was merely a clever move to open up more positions for political friends, Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton charged in a statement today.

Not one liquidating agent has been discharged since the Governor delivered his blast against them on Jan. 29, he added. Rather, 12 new legal counsel have been added to the state attorney general's department to aid in liquidation proceedings, at an added annual expense of $53,000, according to the Senator. And this job-making move is only the beginning of a campaign which will jam the State House with Curley supporters, the Senator insisted.

Mr. Hollis is one of several Senators leading a drive to force Prof. Frank L. Simpson of Boston University to resign from his $9000 position as special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the new legal counsel force. The Senators argued that the professor spends little time on his new job and that he was placed in the position only in return for his election support.

When the order censuring Professor Simpson first came up in the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Hollis opened fire on the Governor by urging a Senate investigation of the circumstances surrounding the attack on the liquidating agents. The Senator holds that the attack was entirely unjustified, that the Governor obscured certain facts favorable to the liquidating agents.

From Henry H. Pierce, state commissioner of banking, came support for Senator Hollis's charge that none

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House in accepting the committee report of "leave to withdraw."

Thus the status quo was maintained in regard to present laws regarding vaccination. Opponents gained in that they held in check efforts to extent compulsory vaccination to private schools. They lost in that they failed to make vaccination voluntary.

Budget—Curley Figures Are Practically Sustained

Governor Curley's budget today emerged from the House Ways and Means Committee virtually unchanged.

Although $2,300,000 was cut off from the Curley total of $61,150,000, the cuts represented the money for bills which have not yet passed.

When and if this legislation becomes law, the additional appropriations will be made to complete the Curley total, though a supplementary budget.

Light Rates—Again Attacked in Massachusetts Senate

The $2,000,000 electric light rate reduction obtained by Governor Curley's utility committee was the target for a new attack today.

Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) declared in a ringing Senate speech that it was only a "compromise rate reduction." He followed up the denunciation with the demand "that the public utilities commissioners should immediately start a real investigation, and not allow this compromise." "And," he promised, "I have a bill coming along here later on this matter, and will have plenty to say at that time."

Briefs

Representative J. Dolan Hathaway (D) of Fall River will remain a Representative at least until Monday, for today the House postponed action on a resolution of the election committee to unseat him before of election frauds.

Only Governor Curley's signature is now needed to place on the statute books legislation which undoubtedly will cause the immediate transfer to State Prison of the Millen brothers and Abraham Faber, convicted murderers of two Needham policemen.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold, with lowest temperature near or slightly below 20 degrees tonight; Saturday fair, with slowly rising temperature; Sunday probably rain, or possibly snow, and not quite so cold; moderate northerly to northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Saturday fair, with slowly rising temperature. Sunday snow and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Saturday fair, with slowly rising temperature. Sunday rain or snow and rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds, diminishing and becoming northeast or east Saturday, and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	21	32	Minneapolis	16	32
Bermuda	66	70	New Orleans	48	66
Chicago	26	30	New York	24	42
Denver	28	50	Norfolk, Va.	40	68
Helena, Mont.	20	34	Philadelphia	32	44
Jacksonville	64	84	St. Louis	24	36
Kansas City	26	36	San Francisco	42	52
Los Angeles	44	70	Washington	36	46
Miami, Fla.	68	80			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, March 8.
B—Maximum March 7.

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 1:43 p. m.; height 10.2 feet
Saturday, 2:02 a. m.; height 10.8 feet
Light all vehicles at 6:11 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Cloudy; maximum temperature 39 degrees above zero; minimum 26 above; light snowfall; depth on the ground at 8 p. m. 0.8 inches.

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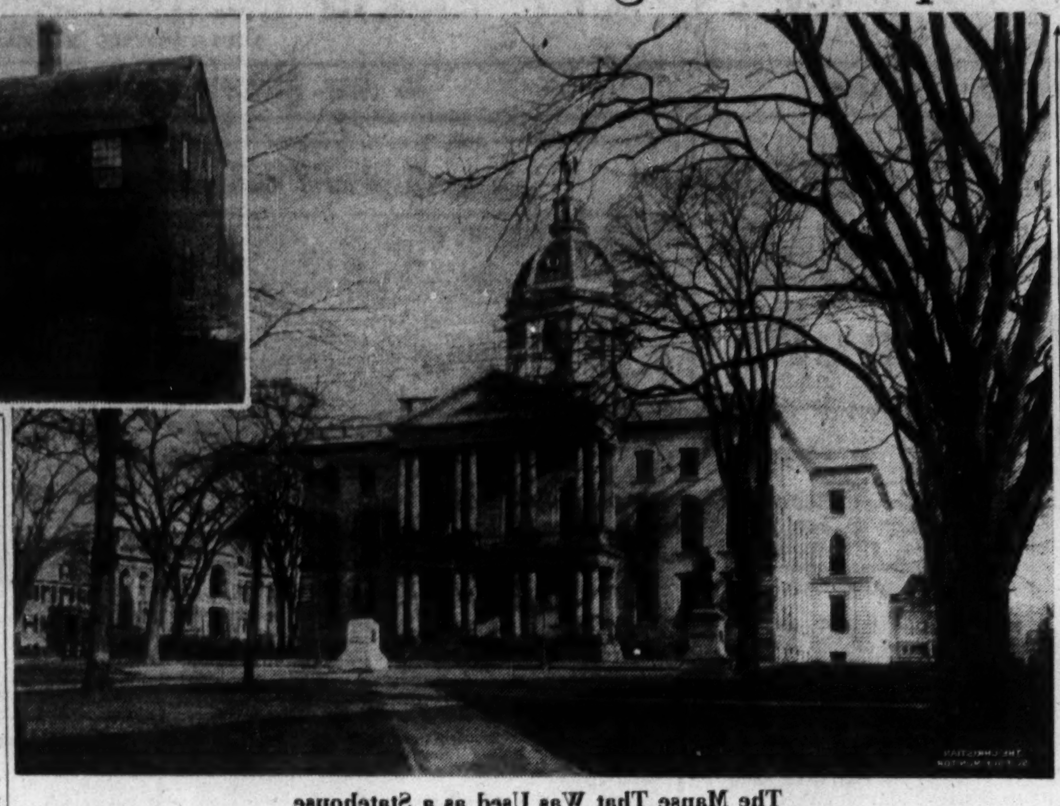
First New Hampshire Legislature Met in Parson's House

Lawmakers had meant to assemble in Concord's Old North Church, but that edifice was too cold, so they adjourned to the house of the Rev. Timothy Walker, which stands to this day.



The Manse That Was Used as a Statehouse

At the Left Is the Present State Capitol at Concord. In the Upper Right Is the Home of the Rev. Timothy Walker, Which, in the Early Days of the State, Was Used as a Meeting Place of the Legislature. It Is More Than 200 Years Old.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—Because it was too cold in Concord's Old North Church the day the first Concord session of the New Hampshire Legislature was scheduled to meet there the members adjourned to the home of the Rev. Timothy Walker.

That was just 200 years ago, and the same house is still doing "active duty" today. It is, however, somewhat in contrast to the present granite State House which houses more than 300 state executives and attachés and provides accommodations for nearly 440 members of both branches of the Legislature.

This gaunt, gray and somewhat weathered two-story building at 225-27 North Main Street, Concord, is said to be the oldest two-story house between Haverhill, Mass., and Canada.

Was Built in 1733

The home of the Rev. Timothy Walker, who was the first minister of Concord when the State was still a British Province and its people were subjects of King George II, was built by a grant from the Crown in 1733.

Since this house was the first home of the New Hampshire lawmakers no alterations have been made. It stands today reminiscent of those early Colonial days when the warwhoop and the crack of the flintlock resounded throughout the Merrimac Valley.

In this house, which at times extended a welcome to strolling parties of friendly redskins, President Meshech Weare of the state lawmakers and his council held their meetings in the front chamber.

Officials Somewhat Scattered

The Secretary of State, Ebenezer Thompson, occupied what is known as the sitting room. And the State Treasurer, Nicholas Gilman, made use of the front chamber on the south end of the building.

Residents of Concord point out that modern designers might learn much from this old type of architecture. This house, in constant use for approximately 200 years, is fashioned of hand-hewn oak frames, pinned together with hand-fashioned dowels. This is framed with native white pine, some of the boards being more than three feet in width.

Ambassador From Arizona?

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 8 (AP)—Gov. B. B. Moeur of Arizona was authorized by the State Senate March 6 to send an "Ambassador" to Washington to look after the State's interests. A House bill appropriating $7500 to pay the salary and expenses of the Governor's representative passed the Senate 14 to 5.

success to the retailing field. The Jordan Marsh Basement Store originally had 75 persons in the sales force. Today the total is 500.

Vaccination—Opponents Hold It in Status Quo

Efforts to extend compulsory vaccination to private as well as public schools were defeated by the Senate today. The Senate concurred with the House in accepting the committee report of "reference to next annual session."

While opponents of compulsory vaccination were able to keep it in its present limits, they were unsuccessful in making new gains. The measure to wipe compulsory vaccination off the books entirely, as it applies at present to public schools, failed. Likewise the bill to provide that the purity of the virus used for vaccination be guaranteed was likewise defeated. In both instances the Senate concurred with the

Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

funds without the consent of the Legislature. Federal officials in Washington were said to be co-operating.

With a splendid display of Republican oratory, the Legislature had rejected a bill with machinery for federal rural projects.

Governor Cross countered with the statement that unless Connecticut utilized the federal money available, he believes it will have to appropriate the money out of its own treasury.

Shifting in the population, he said, is always necessary after a prolonged depression. He implied that the State would be compelled to set up some sort of organized land colonization and development machinery.

The Legislature thereupon changed the bill so as to make it thoroughly obnoxious to the federal authorities. If some channels for piping the federal funds into the State without legislative authority can be found, it was said that they will have widespread approval.

Basement Store—Progress Marks Jordan Marsh Idea

Chief topic among Boston's retailers today was the quarter century anniversary of the basement store idea—celebrated by Jordan Marsh Company and its Basement Store.

To the retailers and to the public, this Basement Store marked the inauguration of a new trend in the department store field, 25 years ago. The Jordan Marsh Company set out to provide complete lines of less expensive gradings of goods, at the lowest possible price. The plan contemplated using the facilities and standards of the main store management—of furnishing a quality of management which was not always associated with the low priced field.

The crux of the plan was the conversion of the usual odd-lot basement idea into a unit with regular and complete stocks of goods. The policy has been maintained since that time, and has proved its

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Studio speakers...	Baseball school...	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural report...	Tom Mix sketch	Male quartet	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Studio soloist....	Juvenile sketch....	Vocal soloist.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.......	Betty Barthell; or.	Local dance music.
6:00	Ray Jones, songs....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	Navara Orchestra.
6:15	"Air Adventures"....	sketches; music..	Soloist; quartet ..	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"	H. V. Kaltenborn..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	Melody Limited.....	Speakers; music...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill".	Mixed vocal en-
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal......	Romance Caravan.	semble recital....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch....	Lucille Manners;	Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt	Boy from Ireland..
8:15	Talk, Gov. La Follette	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill.....	Chemistry talk....
8:30	Intimate Revue: com-	piano duo; Bour-	Network dramatic	High school glee
8:45	edy; soloist; orch....	don concert orch.	sketch; music.....	club; soloists....
9:00	Beatrice Lillie; Cav-	Waltz Time: solo-	"March of Time":	Musical and dra-
9:15	aliers; orchestra.....	ists; orchestra....	news sketches.....	matic program....
9:30	Phil Baker and com-	Studio speaker....	Hollywood Hotel:	Le Paradis Orch..
9:45	pany; orchestra	Record program....	players; soloists;	News Service.....
10:00	"Circus Nights": Joe	The First Nighter,	Louella Parsons;	Will Alexander &
10:15	Cook; Tim and Irene;	dramatic sketch..	Fiorito Orchestra	his orchestra....
10:30	soloists; orchestra ...	Frank Black's Or-	'Colonel Stoopnagle	Jack Fisher and
10:45	Joe Rines's Orchestra	chestra; chorus...	& Budd': comedy	his orchestra. ...
11:00	Report; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Kemp's Orchestra ..	Ferdinando Orch..	Le Paradis Orch..	his orchestra....
11:30	"Ink Spots": Jack	Joe Reichman and	Jack Renard and	Perley Stevens and
11:45	Denny's Orchestra...	his orchestra.....	his orchestra	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, American Farm Bureau Federation program: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:40 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," with Kirsten Flagstad, Lauritz Melchior, Karin Branzell, Friedrich Schorr and Ludwig Hofmann; Artur Bodansky, conductor; Geraldine Farrar, raconteuse.
2:30 WNAC, Philharmonic-Symphony Children's Program: symphony orchestra.
5:30 WNAC, Transatlantic Bulletin, Sir Frederick Whyte, from London.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, O. Henry's "Shoes and Ships," network dramatic sketch.
7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, conducted by Thornton Burgess, author.
8:00 WBZ, Phil Cook's Show Shop: Mrs. Cook; Colonel and Cadets; vocal trio.
8:00 WEEI, Musical-dramatic program; Sigmund Romberg; Prof. William Phelps.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and His Gang: soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
8:45 WNAC, "The Prevailing Wage Amendment to the Public Works Bill," speaker.
9:00 WNAC, Richard Bonelli, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Songs You Love to Hear": Rose Hampton; vocal duo; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party; John B. Kennedy; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gibson Family": musical comedy; soloists; players; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, People's Symphony Orchestra String Quartet recital.
10:00 WAAB, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; Anne Campbell, "Poet of the Home."
10:37 WEEI, "Let's Dance": three-hour dance program; orchestras; soloists.
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Toronto hockey game, Frank Ryan.

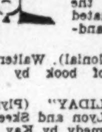
Sunday's Features

9:30 WEEI, International short-wave program from Italy.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists; chorus.
12:45 WNAC, International short-wave program from Cairo, Egypt.
2:00 WEEI, "Immortal Drama": dramatized Biblical story with music.
2:30 WBZ, Radio Theater: "Holidays," with Claudette Colbert.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor: Brahms's "German Requiem," with Schola Cantorum, Elisabeth Rethberg and Friedrich Schorr; Lawrence Gilman, commentator.
5:30 WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; popular orchestra.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, and company; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier"; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Nathan Milstein, violinist; symphony orchestra, Reginald Stewart, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, Edward Johnson, tenor; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Musical Revue; Frank Munn and Virginia Rea; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Interview of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters



"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). The audience itself contributes much to the effect of this melodrama of 1843 vintage. Hisses for the villain are punctuated with bites at free sandwiches. 8:40.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Walter Huston in dramatization of book by Sinclair Lewis. 8:15.

"HOLLYWOOD HOLIDAY" (Plymouth). Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon and Skeets Gallagher in a new comedy by Kay Kenney and Douglas Gilmore. 8:30.

Movies

STATE — Maurice Chevalier in "Folies Bergere," with Merle Oberon. 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. Also Conrad Nagel in a mystery drama, "Death Flies East," and the second issue of "The March of Time."

METROPOLITAN—"Ruggles of Red Gap." Harry Leon Wilson's story with Charles Laughton in the title role, supported by Mary Boland, Charlie Ruggles, Roland Young and Zasu Pitts. 11 a. m., 1:47, 4:38, 7:25, 10:16. Stage: Margo in "Le Continentale Revue." Overture: Impressions of Season's Song Hits.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen in "Under Pressure." Fenway, 2:27, 6:03, 7:39, 10:15. Paramount, 9, 11:22 a. m., 2, 4:36, 7:13, 9:50. Also mystery drama with Guy Kibbee, "While the Patient Slept."

MODERN—Zane Grey's "Rocky Mountain Mystery," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40. Also Margo in "Rumba." Tomorrow: "Devil Dogs of the Air."

KEITH'S—"The Little Colonel," with Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen in "The Great Hotel Murder." 10:32 a. m., 1:28, 4:24, 7:20, 10:07. Stage: "Platinum Blondes" revue.

ORPHEUM—Clark Gable in "After Office Hours." 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Vaudeville. Also "The March of Time."

UPTOWN—"The Iron Duke." 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Also "The Gilded Lily."

FINE ARTS—Conrad Veidt in "The Wandering Jew." Also "The Frog," "The Art of Spinning and Weaving," and "Peculiar Penguins" cartoon. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

MAJESTIC—"Lily of Killarney." Irish musical romance based on Dion Boucicault's play, "Colleen Bawn." 11:04 a. m., 12:37, 2:10, 3:43, 5:16, 6:49, 8:22, 9:55.

TREMONT—"Affairs of Cellini," and "Chu Chin Chow." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"The County Chairman." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Enter Madame."

STRAND—"Imitation of Life." 2:35, 6, 9:25. Also "Love Time."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Bear"; "Miles Per Hour"; "Hollywood Studios"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

THE WEST INDIES — Lecture by Branson de Cou. Tremont Temple. 8:15. Tomorrow afternoon 2:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Second lecture in series on "Church Music and Choir Training," by Archibald T. Davison, professor of choral music at Harvard. Illustrated by mixed chorus. "The Consummation of the Netherlands Style." 8.

FRIENDS OF CHINA, INC.—Symposium on China. Speakers: Dr. Tehyi Hsieh and Dr. George W. Shepherd. Twentieth Century Club. 7:45.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—283rd meeting of northeastern section. Gaston Du Bois of St. Louis, Mo., speaks on "New Developments in the Application of Organic Intermediates to the Industrial Arts." 28 Newbury Street, Boston. 8.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW"—Presented by ERA Civic Theater in Washington Irving School Center, Roslindale. 7:30.

ERA MARIONETTES — Grover Cleveland School, Dorchester. 7:30.

"THE RIVALS"—Sheridan's play presented by the ERA Civic Theater in English High School Center, South End. 7:30.

BADMINTON—Boston district championships semi-finals. University Club. 7:30.

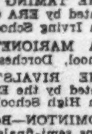
BASKETBALL—Eastern High School tournament at Hangar gymnasium. 7:30. Harvard vs. Brown at Harvard. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Olivia Small, harpist; Henry Kramer, violinist; Howard Slayman, accompanist. 2:45.

Other Events



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Punch and Judy Show presented by ERA Marionette Theater. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CLUB — Annual dinner. Dr. F. Cyril James of Wharton School, speaks on "Current Phases of the Monetary Policy." Dr. Arnold F. Henry discusses "University Affairs." University Club. 6

UNIVERSITY WOMEN ASS'N—Dr. Harriet M. Allyn of Mt. Holyoke College, speaks on "Articulation Between the Junior and the Four-Year Women's Colleges." Dr. Katherine M. Denworth of Bradford Junior College discusses "The Work of the Junior College." 148 Coolidge Hill, Cambridge. 3.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Walter Prichard Eaton talks on Boston censorship. 1.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Harold Vanderbilt speaks: "Along the Shores of Lake Geneva." 2:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at Watertown Square for hike. 2:30.

CHILDREN'S MOVIES—Special continuous program at Repertory Theater with Shirley Temple, Mickey Mouse, Silly Symphonies, etc. Begins 10 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Bayward: Spanish Art. 11 a. m.

FIELD EVENTS—Harvard, Cornell and Dartmouth. Briggs Cage, Harvard. 2:30.

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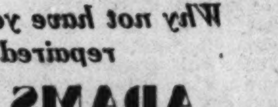
Armour's Smoked Shoulder..........lb. 19c
Fancy Turkeys, 8 to 10 lb. avg..........lb. 35c



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Richberg Firm Against Cut In Power of NRA

Personally, He Says, He Would Not Contract Its Scope

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Evidences of increased hostility to the NRA in the Senate and a widespread disposition to favor transfer to the Federal Trade Commission of what NRA functions Congress decides to perpetuate were today met by an urgent appeal by Donald R. Richberg, New Deal co-ordinator, for haste to end the present uncertainty.

Testifying for the second consecutive day before the Senate Finance Committee which has undertaken to rewrite the laws of federal control over American business, he declared that the effect of the present uncertainty over the form and future of NRA has been to slow up trade and production and retard recovery progress.

Then, speaking for himself, instead of officially for the Administration, as he did yesterday, the key-man in the Roosevelt recovery picture did an about face on the advisability of contracting NRA's scope and power, declaring that he would be the "last person to recommend any relaxation."

Needed Where Least Wanted

He was prepared to concede the constitutional difficulties which have beset NRA's past and admitted that he had grave doubts from the beginning as to its legal power to seek control over the so-called service trades or "local enterprises," but stoutly maintained the desirability of such control in the public interest.

To Mr. Richberg, on whom, more than any other, has fallen the task of defending NRA in the courts, it is the American judicial system which is at fault. He said it needed "education in modern economic conditions," and that NRA decisions had in some cases been made in "complete disregard of the facts."

He attempted at some length to convince the committee that the NRA system is needed most particularly in those very service trades where there is most general agreement that it should withdraw, declaring that labor and wage conditions are unusually bad and that as a matter of fact they affect interstate commerce far more than is popularly appreciated.

Senators Deaf to Appeal

This unexpected defense of the NRA in toto fell, however, on the deaf ears of senators, who have already been informed privately that Mr. Roosevelt is quite prepared for a sweeping contraction of NRA's extent and who are increasingly intrigued by the idea of completely abolishing the NRA as such and conferring certain of its powers on the Federal Trade Commission.

This was evidenced at the opening of today's hearings when Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman, asked Mr. Richberg's opinion on the feasibility of such a move and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota announced he had prepared legislation to accomplish this result. Also strongly in favor of the suggested change was Senator William H. King (D) of Utah.

Offers Criticisms

The witness launched into a spirited criticism maintaining (1) that to merely substitute the Trade Commission for the present NIRB at the head of NRA would accomplish nothing; (2) that it would be a serious mistake to give administrative functions to a body designed to act in a semi-judicial capacity.

He cited the NRA's own experience with labor relations as a case in point explaining that it had found it expedient to transfer the judicial function to the independent National Labor Relations Board in order that the same agency shall not act one day as prosecutor and the next as judge.

He explained that the functions of NRA are that of administration and conciliation, not judicial determination, and insisted that these functions should continue to reside in an organization entirely separate from any which exercises judicial functions. He further held that to confer such responsibility on the trade commission would manifestly hamper it in the discharge of its present judicial work.

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Metropolitan Opera Taken to People

Spring period, with works sung in English follows winter "grand" season under Juilliard plan—Public declared awaiting move.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The most striking feature of plans for the Metropolitan Opera Company is the supplementary season of opera at popular prices, in the opinion of Ernest Hutcheson, dean of the Juilliard Foundation. This supplementary season will follow the "grand" season.

"Hitherto the opera house has been idle for eight months or more a year," Mr. Hutcheson said in a statement today, in regard to the arrangement between the Juilliard Foundation and the directors of the Metropolitan, whereby the Foundation helps finance the opera and has a major voice in its policy. "Now we may expect a spring or summer season, largely of opera in English, with a majority of American artists," Mr. Hutcheson explained.

Modern Methods

"No doubt modern methods of production, staging and lighting will be introduced. This need not involve great expense. It is rather a matter for careful study of contemporary progress in the theater, the ballet and the film."

Mr. Hutcheson saw the "Juilliard plan" to preserve the opera as offering "an intelligent solution of a very difficult and complicated problem." He praised Giulio Gatti-Casazza, long general manager of the opera, for the achievement of his régime. "But now," he observed, "times have altered and changes have become inevitable." The diamonds have dealtered and changes have become tion list has dwindled alarmingly; a vast potential audience has remained untouched, and the artificial support of public appeals has been invoked and exhausted.

Interest of Country Aroused

"The future must be built on financial security, maintenance of artistic excellence and a wise and liberal service to the public. The whole country has become opera-minded in the last few years, and it naturally looks to New York for example and leadership."

Mr. Hutcheson declared that Herbert Witherspoon, Edward Johnson and Edward Ziegler, who will have the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company, were men of great ability, wide experience and high musical integrity. They were thoroughly familiar with operatic conditions here and abroad, he said.

"I welcome an American directorship which will be in sympathy with our great local and national public," he added.

Miss Rosa Ponselle and Ernest Hutcheson
Interpreter of Dramatic Soprano Roles and the Dean of the Juilliard School of Music.

President Talks Opera With Miss Ponselle

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The President, thinks Rosa Ponselle, the Metropolitan Opera soprano, has the right idea about grand opera. Back at her Riverside Drive apartment today after a visit to Washington, Miss Ponselle told of discussing the opera situation with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House.

"The President is very keenly interested in the future of grand opera in the United States," Miss Ponselle said, "and he has some definite ideas.

"For instance, he thinks the main trouble with the Metropolitan Opera House is that is it too small. It doesn't seat enough people. New York should build a new Opera House, seating as many as 6500 persons, allowing opera to be given at more popular prices.

"If this were done, Mr. Roosevelt is certain opera could be carried on without deficits. If opera is to be saved, he told me, it must be given at its best for all the people, not alone for those who can afford to pay $5 and $7 a seat."

The soprano said the President believes "you could fill Madison Square Garden with grand opera at cheap prices."

"He thinks it would be a shame, as do all of us, to abandon the glamorous old Metropolitan, with its traditions of half a century. But he says the Metropolitan won't hold enough people to make it pay and keep up its quality."

Miss Earhart Talks To Maine Legislature

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 8 (AP)—Amelia Earhart Putnam, America's famous aviatrix, today appealed to the Maine Legislature to encourage aeronautics and not to place undue restrictions upon flying by burdensome legislation and taxation.

Before a joint convention of the Legislature and a crowd that filled every available bit of space in the House of Representatives hall, the smiling flier recounted incidents of her Pacific solo flight from Hawaii to California.

Maine's progress in aviation, as described by Gov. Louis J. Brann, who introduced her, was complimented by Miss Earhart as she commented on the fact that 21 airports were under construction in the state. She predicted that the Augusta airport, now nearing completion, would "compare favorably with the best known airports in the United States."

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Borah Offers Plan To Block War Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

000 was made available "for the care and maintenance of the horses of the National Guard."

Not Much for Peace

The State Department, he declared, "the only agency existing in the Government with the goal of working for peace," got only $13,900,000, as contrasted to the $20,000,000 voted yesterday to increase the about three times what it spent in charged, was only the start, since the additional personnel would require equivalent increase for subsistence, housing and equipment.

Advocates of a larger army repeatedly hinted at the possibility of trouble with Japan or Russia in yesterday's debate. The possibility that Russia might take Alaska was cited at one point by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois in urging passage of the bill.

While Senators McAdoo and Lewis were insisting that Japan, or Russia, or both were seeking to attack the United States, Senators Clark and King derided such theories.

"We have no foes," said Senator King. "I do not regard the condition in Japan as dangerous to the United States. I do not agree with the loud lamentation we have heard today Japan has no hostile feelings toward the United States. She seeks our friendship."

Senator Borah too insisted there was no danger of conflict with Great Britain or Japan, and said if there was such danger, an increase of the army of only 46,000 "did nothing except emphasize the inadequacy of our situation."

Open Verdict Given In Davidson Case

PINEHURST, N. C., March 8 (AP)—After an eight-day investigation the case of Mrs. Elva Statler Davidson, young heiress, remained as baffling today as it was when she was found on the floor of her automobile in the family garage.

As the result of an "open verdict" returned by the cornorer's jury yesterday, the investigation was right back where it started. The jury reported merely that Mrs. Davidson died of carbon monoxide poisoning "under circumstances unknown to the jury."

Alabama Marble Recognized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNISTON, Ala.—Kenneth Upchurch, Montgomery contractor, who has been engaged to build a new postoffice at Anniston, announced that Alabama marble has been recognized for the first time by the Federal Government in letting contracts for public buildings. Alabama marble to the extent of $30,000 is to be used for the building at Anniston.

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Long's Radio Defense a Joke, Johnson Says, Listening In

Senator's Opponents See Chance to Riddle Share-Wealth Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana came out of the clouds of generalities on his "share the wealth" program last night, and in a coast-to-coast radio address gave, for the first time, the specific detailed proposals on which his nation-wide political movement is being founded.

As a result, there were joy and exultation today in the capital in the ranks of his opponents, who believe that now at last they have been able to pin the elusive "Kingfish" down to concrete economic figures which can be readily torn to shreds.

Senator Long spoke from 11:30 to 12:15, eastern standard time, in answer to Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's attack of Monday, and millions of listeners are reported to have stayed up to hear the address, although it was too late for many easterners.

Attack Sure to Come

His speech apparently marked the crystallization of the Senator's own generalities on a number of subjects which he had been discussing for years. Because of its fairly specific nature it will unquestionably be the center of a controversy which—before it is ended—may affect the 1936 presidential race.

In condensed form, here is Senator Long's six-point "share-the-wealth" program, offering happiness to everyone:

1. **Capital Levy**—a property levy on all multi-millionaires, reducing their fortune to a maximum of $4,000,000, the levy—estimated at "$165,000,000,000"—to go into the Treasury.

2. **Redistribution**—of the capital levy, "$100,000,000,000" would be distributed among families showing wealth of less than $5000 free of debt so that "every" family would have a minimum of "a home" and "a radio and an automobile." In addition a "minimum income" of $2000-$2500 would be guaranteed each family. With the "$65,000,000,000" left over after securing the above end, "vocational professional training" would be given any student desiring it, with all expenses paid including living expenses where needed.

Labor Gets Its Bit

3. **Labor**—The work week will be cut "to 30 hours per week, maybe less"; the work year "to 11 months work and 1 month vacation, maybe less."

4. **Farmer**—Existing crop curtailment would be scrapped; instead, farmers would produce each year to the limit of capacity, and surplus would be stored at government expense; when a full year's supply of a crop was stored production of that crop would automatically be suspended universally. Farmers would then take a year's holiday, cashing certificates against the Government for their stored crop, or would devote the time to work on public projects. Senator Long described this as "the manner specified in the Bible."

5. **Pensions**—All those over 60 with income less than $1000 a year, and less than $10,000 property would receive old-age pensions, amount not specified, these to be supported "from taxes levied on those with big incomes."

6. **Bonus**—The soldiers' cash bonus ($2,000,000,000) and all other obligations to veterans "would be discharged without stint or unreasonable limit."

That is Senator Long's Utopia. The key to his proposal is the theory that enough money could be extracted from "the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Mellons, the Baruchs, the Bakers, the Astors and the Vanderbilts—600 families at the most, either possessing or controlling the entire 90 per cent of all that is in America" to finance the extraordinary proposed upheaval.

Outside of those "600 families" there would be pie for everybody under Senator Long's program, and he would not really be stingy even with the "600" for he proposes to leave each individual of the family with some $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 apiece.

Administration economists tumbled over each other today in their eagerness to point out fallacies in the scheme. Chief of these was that one could not possibly extract such an extraordinary sum as $165,000,000,000" to finance the plan; first, because the multi-millionaire did not possess it; and second, since it represented approximately half the estimated total national wealth, a vast majority of which was physical goods such as tools, machinery, plant, railroads, and the like, it could not be liquidated save under a strictly communistic system.

General Defers Further Comment Until Coughlin Makes Reply

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (AP)—Broad chuckles were Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's way of receiving Senator Huey P. Long's slashing radio attack upon him.

"It's a great joke," he said, "but I have no comment now."

The former head of NRA listened last night from his hotel suite to Senator Long's slashing verbal attack, shortly after he had predicted to the Rhode Island Bar Association expansion of federal supervision over the nation's commerce, approved by the court.

When Senator Long concluded his reply to General Johnson's Monday night address in which he called the Louisiana Senator "the mad pied piper" to the "lunatic fringes" of the people, General Johnson said he would comment only after the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, also criticized by the General Monday night, had replied.

Sees More Federal Control

Earlier in the evening before the bar association General Johnson predicted an ever-widening field of Federal supervision over the nation's commerce, sanctioned by the courts.

Declaring that the nation was "sweeping like an avalanche" toward a condition of economic complexity in which the small business man is being replaced by the great corporation, General Johnson said:

"I think the Supreme Court has seen this clearly and that if anybody thinks that these great autocrats of the national breakfast table ought to be freed from any aspect of governmental attention merely because the old-time butcher, baker or candlestick maker was not dangerous enough to the public helplessness to need watching, well, he is just living in a medieval dream.

"Altruistic banditry is a thing of the romantic past and we can be well assured that corporations have no souls. I am no trust buster, but I veritably believe that our public will not consent to take its soup out of any one dipper without having a direct say in the matter, and that there is no possible workout of this vast and inevitable coalescence of business in which the public shall not have a part.

United in Commerce

"We must not bury our noses so deeply in books of law and precedent that we cannot see and hear the great thunderous sweep of time and economics, which already has proved to nearly all men who have eyes to see and ears to hear that, in commerce, we are one single country and not 48 water-tight political compartments," he said.

"With great constructive statesmanship, our Supreme Court has made it clear that while the Federal Government has left, and should leave, to the states, local governance of commerce whenever possible, yet that, whenever Washington so much as speaks in this area of its own proper control, the power of the states over commerce vanishes.

"It is my belief that, within its proper field, there is, and there should be, practically no limit to this federal power over commerce of all kinds."

Puts Faith in Supreme Court

General Johnson expressed hope for a prompt review by the Supreme Court of the decision in the Weir case, which went against the Government, so that the country's economic and political future would be clarified.

"But I think," he continued, "that our day of doubt and indecision is about over."

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EASY TO PREPARE —QUICK TOO
MUELLER'S EGG NOODLES
AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Armored Monoplane Tries Wings Before Eye but Not Camera

SANTA MONICA, Calif., March 8 (AP)—America's newest, fiercest eagle of sea defense has tested its wings, but the most interesting things about it, being naval secrets, could not be told.

The big, armored, high-winged monoplane soared out over the Pacific on its maiden test flights without clicking of cameras. Two red-lettered signs near the launching, the first of such signs displayed here, warned "Do not photograph," explaining that unauthorized photographing of naval or military secrets is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Critical eyes of naval and civilian aviation experts watched the twin-motored XO 30-1 climb gracefully and cavort as it was put under severe tests of flying, landing and takeoffs. Experts visualized it as the first of a fleet of such craft that will bring American possessions in the Pacific defensively within hours of each other instead of days.

Last year, the navy's patrol flying boats demonstrated the Panama Canal Zone was but 25 hours and 30 minutes from Norfolk, Va., and 32 hours and 41 minutes from San Diego; that the Hawaiian Islands were but 26 hours and 15 minutes from the Pacific coast naval bases, and that the Alaskan area was proportionately nearer.

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Ecclesiastical Dress Ban In Turkey Held Forerunner Of Law to End Church Schools

Over 50 Religious Institutions—French, Italian, Greek and Armenian—Adversely Effected; Foreign Badges and Uniforms Must Not Be Worn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—Is the Turkish Government's new law forbidding the wearing of ecclesiastical dress in public designed to bring about the closing of all religious auxiliary institutions?

This question is being asked in foreign circles here, where there is a good deal of feeling at what is considered to be a new restriction of liberty in general. For despite vigorous protests by the Greek, French and Italian Governments and by the Ecumenical Patriarch, the Turkish National Assembly has now voted the Government's new prohibition on ecclesiastical garb.

Temporary exceptions have been made for one member of each religious denomination. So the head of Mussulman Religious Affairs, the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs, the Papal Delegate and the Grand Rabbi will, for the time being, be able to continue wearing their usual dress. All other priests and nuns will, within the next six months, have to adopt ordinary civilian clothes or refrain from appearing in public unless for religious services or ceremonies.

As the new restriction limits the wearing of clerical garb to mosques, churches and synagogues, it will prevent priests and nuns from appearing, in their customary dress, in the schools, hospitals and charitable institutions which they sponsor and administrate. In foreign circles it is considered probable that before long all institutions administered by religious bodies will be forced to cease their activities.

American, British and German clergy will remain almost unaffected as regards dress by the new law. Any of their schools which have a missionary element about them, however, may have to be closed, it is feared. The number of French, Italian, Greek and Armenian institutions which will be affected, unless priests and nuns conform to the new measures, exceeds 50, and thousands of foreign children will be deprived of the education chosen by their parents.

The repercussion in Greece at the Turkish Government's action is one of strong resentment. It threatens to nullify to some extent the progress realized during the last few years in stimulating and cementing friendly relations between the two countries. It is not yet known what will be the reaction of the Vatican, but the Pope is expected to permit some modifications in the dress of his clergy rather than agree to the withdrawal of Roman Catholic influence from Turkey.

The new law also makes it illegal for Turks and foreigners resident in Turkey to wear uniforms, badges or other distinguishing marks peculiar to any foreign political or military organizations. Fascist badges are extensively worn in Turkey. These will have to go, as will all others, such as ex-service badges and those worn by members of associations like the British Legion.

The official explanation of the reason for the application of these restrictive measures is that they are imposed "by the necessities of the moment." The Minister of Interior, Chukri Kaya, when introducing the bill in the Grand National Assembly, stated: "If such measures are not adopted, the tranquillity of the country runs the risk of grave dangers. The law must be voted immediately if you do not want to find your Government in a difficult pass. To govern, is to foresee; to do everything necessary to guard against surprises."

At the moment it is not clear to the simple observer what menace these superficial marks denoting religious or political belief constitute, but as the Turkish leaders are convinced that they indicate some evil, the wisdom of driving it underground is questioned in foreign circles here. There are some, however, who believe that the Government's ban is also directed against the Turkish clergy.

Paris Banquets 2000 'Clochards' of Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Banquets for more than 2000 Paris "clochards"—poor people who gain a livelihood through searching for scraps of food in the Central Food Markets have been provided by the city.

The occasion was the recent laying of the foundation stone of new buildings in the market. The porters attended in force in their picturesque, great floppy hats and colored tunics.

It was a treat for the clochards to be there as official guests feasted on the fat of the stalls instead of gathering scraps on sufferance. They ate their fill and made merry with the porters.

Accord Fails to Halt Italians

Rome expresses distrust of Ethiopia's intentions to protect Italian interests, despite the establishment of a neutral zone on the border of Italian Somaliland.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 8—Italian troops and war material are still being dispatched to eastern Africa, where Gen. Rodolfo Graziani today took over the governorship of Italian Somaliland and assumed command of its troops.

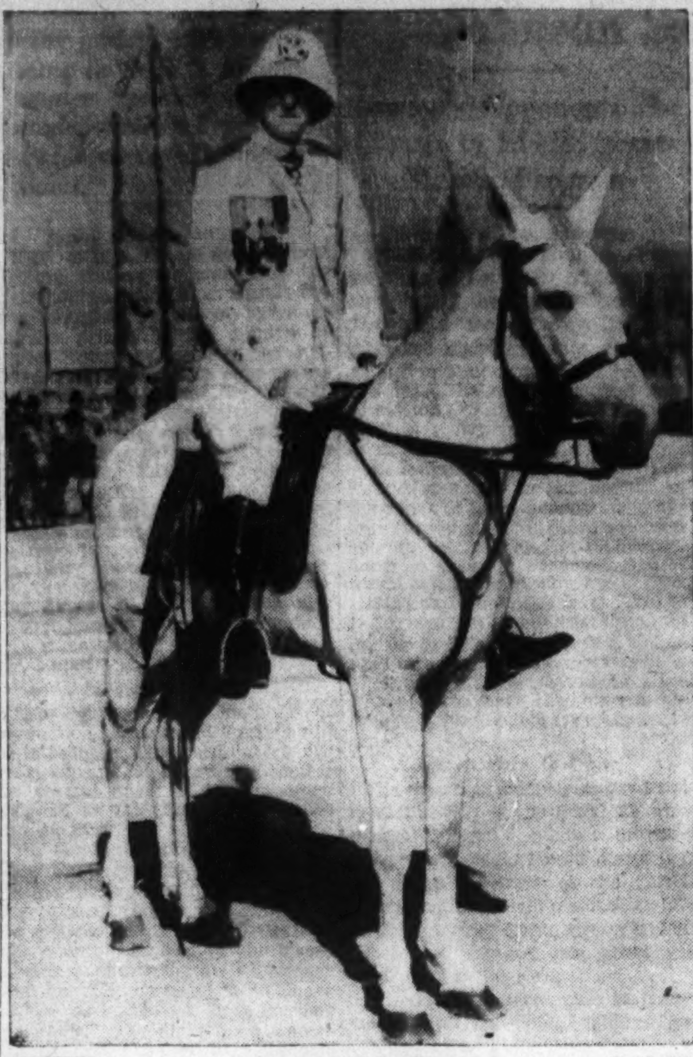
The forces are being sent off according to the military schedule, despite the agreement reached between the Italian and Ethiopian Governments for establishment of a neutral zone on the Somaliland-Ethiopian frontier. The agreement, it is believed here, hasn't substantially altered the policy and line of action of the Fascist Government in eastern Africa.

Moreover, there is no evidence that Premier Benito Mussolini intends either to modify his plans for the military defense of Italian colonies on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, or to slow down military machines he has set in motion.

Military measures already taken will, it is explained, serve not only to safeguard Italian interests in eastern Africa, but place Italy in position to face firmly any situation that may suddenly arise along the border of its colonies.

There is a strong suspicion here regarding the "mysterious" policy of the Ethiopian Government. This suspicion finds expression in an inspired article published today by Giornale d'Italia. The newspaper points out that, despite repeated peaceful declarations of the Ethiopian Emperor, the policy of his Government is still "very obscure and should be watched with great attention."

The latest incidents along the Somaliland frontier, it is affirmed, are the result of a policy hostile to Italy which has been pursued by the Ethiopians for many years. Italy is declared justified to take all military measures needed for defense of its interests and prestige in Africa.



Wide World

Gen. Rodolfo Graziani

Who Has Been Made Governor of Somaliland and Commander of Italian Forces in East Africa.

Turks Deny Threat In Massing Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

result of the Venizelist revolt against Panayoti Tsaldaris.

The Turkish explanation is that these measures were intended to assure the defense of the Dardanelles.

In January and February, Mr. Antonoff declares, Turkish troops were again reinforced along the Bulgarian frontier. "Activity in the Turkish province" he adds, "was like that on the eve of war." Thracian reservists are now mobilized and reinforced by recruits from Constantinople and Asia Minor. It is also alleged the civil population is excited against Bulgaria and there is open talk of "offensive of the Turkish army which would occupy in 24 hours the whole of southern Bulgaria."

Annexation Urged

For some time there has undoubtedly been an anti-Bulgarian campaign in the Turkish press. Thus Zemun recently urged the annexation of southern Bulgaria by Turkey.

The Bulgarians have informed the great powers and their neighbors that they have decided to strengthen their frontier posts in view of a considerable likelihood that Greek insurgents may at any moment cross the Bulgarian border.

In some quarters the Venizelist uprising is represented as directed against the Balkan Entente, which groups together Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

In the Turkish reply to the Bulgarian accusation the invitation is again extended to Bulgaria to join the Balkan Entente.

Greek Government Launches Drive On Macedonian Front

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

ATHENS, March 8—Loyal troops launched an offensive from the north at rebels in Macedonia today, shortly after the Greek Government intercepted messages, which it is said, indicated the insurgents were about ready to surrender.

Residents of Athens, alarmed at the prospect of a rebel bombardment of Greece's ancient capital, flocked today to the comparative safety of outlying districts.

Every available piece of artillery was mounted on the ramparts of Piraeus, the city's seaport, to repel the expected attack.

The exodus from the city started at dawn, families streaming toward the suburbs carrying basket lunches. Lighthouse beacons along the entire Aegean seaboard were extinguished during the night as a precaution against a naval assault.

Ultimatum?

The Athenians' concern was occasioned by reports that Admiral Demetichos, commanding the insurgent fleet, had delivered an ultimatum to the Greek Government that he would shell the city unless Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris resigned and delivered the reins of government into the hands of former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos.

The whereabouts of the five insurgent war vessels was uncertain. They last were reported roving the Aegean Sea, near the Cyclades Islands. In this area yesterday the revolutionary sailors captured the towns of Samos, Chios and Mytilene.

Four Greek warships were reported to have put out to sea in an attempt to intercept the enemy craft and turn them back before they came within shelling range of Athens.

Foreign Warships in Harbor

The British cruiser Royal Sovereign and the French destroyer Verdun were anchored in Piraeus Harbor, their presence serving to allay somewhat anxiety over the possibility of an attack from the sea.

The Government was exercising every means at its disposal to cut off the rebels' source of supplies.

Greek consulates in neighboring countries were instructed to place an embargo on any shipments to Greece which might fall into the hands of the insurgents. The partial embargo aroused concern in some quarters that the country may be compelled to enter upon a period of strictly limited rations.

Revolters' Revolt Reported

A revolt within the revolt was reported as advices were received of internal trouble spreading in the rebel ranks. The soldiers, it was reported, were demanding arrangement whereby the command be passed to noncommissioned officers.

Gen. George Condylis, who dropped his war portfolio to direct the Government's action, was handicapped by heavy weather and faced further difficulties in the Struma River section because the stream, swollen by rains and melting snow, overflowed its banks and flooded entire districts.

Sole news of the operations of the rebel fleet indicated it was resorting to reprisals, as a result of the Turkish embargo on Greek ships, placed at the request of the Athens Government.

A report from Istanbul said the rebel flagship Averoff had stopped the Turkish steamer Konia, which was en route to Smyrna and conducted it to Mytilene.

Premier Optimistic

Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris in a statement to the Associated Press today said his Government does not fear the rebellion and that it soon would be suppressed.

"An attack by the rebels against Athens or even against other parts of Continental Greece is considered out of the question" the Premier said. "All measures having been taken by the Government to protect the capital.

"Except for Crete and certain of the Aegean Islands as well as sections of Oriental Macedonia all other parts of Greece are firmly in the hands of the Government, and General Condylis, who has taken command of troops twenty times superior to the forces of the rebels and who at the moment is avoiding an offensive because of the bad weather and also to escape bloodshed, is on the point of making an offensive, the outcome of which leaves no room for doubt.

"From all parts of Greece manifestations are forthcoming dishonoring in violent terms the chiefs of the seditious movement and manifesting fidelity and devotion to the legal Government.

"Greek opinion is vividly impressed by foreign opinion which with remarkable discrimination on the subject of responsibilities for the revolt unanimously reproves the ringleaders who are influencing their wavering followers to commit acts of sedition."

Reports from eastern Macedonia show that heavy snowfall is still impeding the advance of the Loyalist troops' heavy artillery, although dispatches indicate that Gen. George Condylis today launched a major offensive against the insurgents' land forces in the Struma Valley.

The commander of the government troops estimated the rebel forces pitted against him number only 6000 compared with his 80,000.

Music in Boston

Frank Zecchino

Under distinguished patronage, Frank Zecchino, youthful violinist of this city, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night, playing a program which opened with the Vitali-Charlier "Chaconne" and proceeded to the Concerto in D minor by Wieniawski, "Intrada," by Desplanes-Nachez, Capriccietto by Haydn-Burmester, a Dance in Olden Style by Dussek, Siciliano and Rigaudon by Kreisler, "Songs My Mother Taught Me," Dvorak-Kreisler, Burleigh's "What the Swallows Told" and the Habañera by Sarasate.

In 1932 this boy, now 14 years of age, made his first public appearance, playing a program which would have done credit to a more mature performer. At that time he was singularly free from the faults usually in evidence among child prodigies. During the intervening years, the boy has developed in technique and interpretative power. When he plays the "Romance" from the Wienawski Concerto, for instance, one feels that he is exhibiting native intelligence and not the superimposed ideas of someone else. Young Frank reveals a feeling for the essence of the music he essays which would do credit to a far more mature violinist than he, and while there are passages which still show youthful irregularities in tone quality, his work for the most part is smooth and at times he produces melodic lines of great charm. In the realm of musical pyrotechnics there appears to be little left for him to conquer. It would seem that the very enthusiastic audience last night has heard a new violin star in the making, whose modest demeanor and unaffected performance won deserved commendation. Miss Gladys Posselt was pianoforte accompanist.

G. M. S.

Harvard Glee Club

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society joined forces under their leader, G. Wallace Woodworth, for a concert in Sanders Theatre, Harvard University last evening. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted them, applauded vigorously throughout the program, stayed at the end to recall the conductor many times.

Mr. Woodworth's program showed his accustomed skill. In putting it together, he mixed the music for men's voices and for women's and for the combined choruses deftly. He contrasted full sonority with clear brilliance, warmth and resonance with cool, high tones. Haydn's chorus from "The Creation" made a firm, full-voiced beginning, gave both choruses an opportunity to get under way, and prepared the men for the exactions of Allegri's "Miserere" which followed. The "Miserere" displayed the Glee Club in the excellences which have come to be traditional and anticipated, singing of rare beauty, completely unassuming in manner, and combining clear diction, gentle, suave tones, and neat phrasing and accent.

Here, indeed, were all those qualities which Dr. Davison's years first brought to the Harvard Glee Club, and which Mr. Woodworth now retains as fundamental. But the younger conductor has also brought his own characteristics to bear on the club's progress. Allegri's music had accents of diction and phrasing which lent new favor to a composition ordinarily almost unaccented. Through this stressing Mr. Woodworth found an agreeable salience for the gentle loveliness of the music.

For contrast, the program next listed music for women's voices. Weelkes's "The Nightingale," sung, like the Allegri, without accompaniment, illustrated clear, unforced tones, sharply defined enunciation and quickness of attack and release. Two choruses from Handel's "L'Allegro," also for women's voices, offered examples of contrasting mood as well as rhythmic vitality.

In the middle of the program, Mr. Woodworth found place for a new composition of Dr. Davison's, "O Gladsome Light." The music is dedicated to the memory of Gustav Holst, his close friend, and is a closely written and very effective composition. Those who are familiar with the successful arrangements for men's voices which Dr. Davison for many years has contrived for the Harvard Glee Club will quickly recognize the character of the writing. To these more familiar abilities Dr. Davison has now added a genuine inventiveness.

C. S. B.

Shilling of 1830 Dug Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A shilling piece that went through the Royal Mint in the reign of King George IV, and bears the date 1830, was found recently near an old cedar pit at Paddy's Plain, N. S. W. It had evidently been disturbed after lying underground for at least 60 or 70 years. In the early days this was a

Tokyo Announces Date for Signing C. E. R. Rail Pact

Soviet-Japanese Relations Cleared by Solution of Manchu Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 8—Final solution of a problem which at times has represented a serious threat to Far Eastern peace and led to protracted negotiations lasting almost two years is indicated today by official announcement that signature of agreements transferring the Soviet share of the Chinese Eastern Railroad to Manchoukuo is to occur on March 21 or 22. Initialing is set for March 11, and approval by the Japanese Privy Council on March 20.

Three agreements are involved—the first stipulating terms of transfer; the second providing a Japanese guaranty that Manchoukuo will pay the agreed price; and the third setting prices of Japanese goods which will represent two thirds of the sum of 140,000,000 yen paid for the railroad.

Two circumstances are noteworthy in connection with this conclusion of the long, thorny Soviet-Japanese negotiations.

First, it opens the way for discussion of other pending Soviet-Japanese problems, notably the establishment of a border delimitation commission and conclusion of a new convention regulating Japanese fishing rights in Russian waters.

Other possibilities include discussion of the extension of Japanese oil prospecting rights in northern Sakhalin, and ultimately perhaps the adoption of measures calculated to relieve mutual tension created by military preparations on both sides of the Siberian-Manchoukuo frontier.

Second, the transfer will occur shortly before Japan quits the League of Nations and it is possible that formalities have been hastened with this end in view. Russia's final withdrawal from its historic position in Manchuria and Japan's effort to promote direct understanding with China signalizes Japan's embarking on new policies toward the Asiatic mainland in which Japan desires Geneva to play no role.

Duke of Kent Visits Jamaica With Bride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOPEWELL, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Montego Bay, famous bathing-resort of the West Indies, has had the aura of popularity cast about it by the visit of the royal honeymooners, the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

They stopped in a house loaned them by Mrs. Leta Emery, a Canadian visitor who has wintered in Montego Bay for a good many years. The residence has its own private bathing-beach, tennis, and badminton courts.

The visit was an informal one and the people of the town respected the wishes of the royal party by waiving all ceremony and accepting them as they would any other distinguished visitors.

Simple Services Held For Ex-Justice Holmes

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Simple services were held today for Oliver Wendell Holmes in the presence of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his former colleagues on the Supreme Court. President Roosevelt stood with uncovered head in a heavy sleet storm during the ceremony in Arlington Cemetery.

Several hundred persons stood outside All Souls Unitarian Church on upper Sixteenth Street, as the Rev. Dr. U. G. B. Pierce conducted the service. It included a brief scriptural reading, solemn music and the reading of one of Mr. Holmes's favorite poems.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, members of the diplomatic corps and others high in the official and social life of Washington were among those present.

Lawyer Claims Greek Throne From Small Office in Spai[n]

Eugenio Lascorz Labatida or Prince Eugene Laska[ris] Says He Descended From Alexander of Macedon and Emperor Constantine the Great

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The latest claimant to the Throne of the Hellenes is a lawyer-prince, who, as Eugenio Lascorz Labatida, sits daily in his small office in Saragossa as dean of the local College of Attorneys. He is, nevertheless, H. I. H. Prince Eugene Laskaris, descendant of the Laskaris family which ruled Greece from 1204 to 1361.

A proclamation of his rights has just been made by the Prince, or H. I. M. Eugene I, as his faithful followers call him, and the Spanish press has published it.

Committees to popularize the Laskaris cause have been formed in Saragossa, Madrid, Barcelona, Santander and San Sebastian. Gen. Alonso Colmenares is chairman of the Madrid committee.

Prince Eugene, whose grandfather, Prince Manuel, fled to Spain from Constantinople as a political exile toward the end of the nineteenth century, bases his royal claims on the fact that out of the four great reigning families in Greece in the Middle Ages—the Laskaris, Paleologues, Angelos and Comnenos—the three latter are extinct.

Has His Documents

Various works and legal documents are cited by Prince Eugene in support of his claims which, in addition to the Hellenic throne, include also the principalities of Morea, Misia, Cefalonia, Antios, Tenedos, Chipre, Nisiros, Trebizond, Nicia, Rhodes and Andrinopolis.

The Patriarch of Constantinople, Meletios IV, is said to have recognized the Laskaris rights in 1922, as did the Patriarch of Jerusalem in 1927, conferring the Grand Cordon of the Orthodox Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem on the Prince.

Friends of Prince Eugene declare that the Crown of Greece was actually offered to him in 1923 by a group of Monarchist members of the Greek Parliament, but a national plebiscite in Greece brought the Republic.

Prince Eugene now bases his hopes, in view of the alleged increased popular feeling in favor of restoration of the Monarchy, on a statement by Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris to the effect that no foreigner would ever rule over Greece in the future. In addition, the Prince is at present the only candidate for the vacant throne, or so he declares—apparently forgetting the claims of ex-King George of Greece.

Works Hard as Lawyer

While certain that some day he will be called to sit on the imperial Byzantine Throne of his fathers, Prince Eugene, born and bred in Spain, has to spend his time as a hard-working lawyer. Although his ancestors were Alexander of Macedonia and the Emperor Constantine the Great, he has to provide for a wife, Princess Nikasia Mikolow, and six young children.

For this reason he has adopted a Spanish name for his daily life. He studied in Saragossa where he was born and where his father, Prince Vottorio Teodoro, spent all his life, and graduated as Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Philosophy and Letters at Saragossa University.

When asked if the Paleologue family had not a stronger claim to the Greek Throne than the Laskaris, Prince Eugene points out that while the first Laskaris, Teodoro, was heir to the last of the Angelos, Emperor Alejo III—the last Laskaris to rule, Juan IV, was supplanted by a com[-]moner, Gen. Michael Paleologue [in] 1361.

The Laskaris motto is Meta [S]pos Elpizo Foos, "In Darkne[ss] Await Light," on a shield wit[h] clouded sun over a two hea[ded] crowned eagle holding an orb in [one] claw and a scepter in the other.

Editorial Workers To Appeal Ban on Strike Activiti[es]

NEWARK, N. J., March 8 (AP)—Striking editorial workers of [the] Newark Morning Ledger today [...] plans for an immediate legal tes[t of] the Chancery Court order w[hich] temporarily restrains them from [...] strike activity.

A few hours after Vice-Chance[llor] Leon Berry granted the order to [...] court-appointed trustees in ch[arge] of the Ledger's affairs, Heyw[ood] Broun, president of the Amer[ican] Newspaper Guild, was served wi[th a] copy of the writ.

Mr. Broun denounced the wri[t as] "one of the most sweeping a[nd] labor injunctions ever issued [in] America," and declared that [it] "restrains the American Newspa[per] Guild from distributing its natio[nal] organ, the Guild Reporter," and [en]joins them "from going on [the] radio to state their case to the g[en]eral public."

The guild president denied [...] strikers had rejected an arbitrati[on] offer by the trustees.

Replying to Mr. Brown, Tarquin [...] Russell, the publisher, said: "[The] guild refused all peaceful meth[ods] of settlement and rested its c[ase] frankly upon force and coerc[ion.] The entire strike has been an o[pen] challenge to the orderly proce[sses] of government or voluntary arbi[tra]tion."

For the first time since Nov. [...] when the strike began, there w[ere] no pickets in front of the Le[dger] plant this morning. The writ b[ans] picketing and boycott activities.

Mexican Archbishop Believed Kidnap[ed]

MEXICO, D. F., March [8] (AP)—Roman Catholic officials expres[sed] the belief today that Archbi[shop] Pascual Diaz, who disappeared w[ith] three friends yesterday, had b[een] kidnaped by radical elements a[nd] that his safety is endangered.

The churchmen apparently w[ere] intercepted upon their return fr[om] the town of visitation where th[ey] attended religious observances.

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The Home Forum

Critic of Himself

A FALSE theory has evidently been established in the public mind that, when an author becomes famous, he necessarily becomes conceited, too. At least this has been the basis for argument over many a writer. For example, William Makepeace Thackeray is one who has been the center of conflicting opinions. There were those who claimed that he wearied them with constant references to his books, and others who termed him modest in his conversation. Probably the most accurate statement was made by a man who said that his mistaken impression of Thackeray's pomposity was entirely changed when he came to know the novelist better.

It is interesting to find from his letters that Thackeray had a curiously detached attitude toward the characters he created. Once he wrote that he had been spending his time recently with Mrs. Pendennis and her son Arthur, and that the latter was turning out to be a "very good-natured, generous young fellow, and I begin to like him considerably." Another time he called Henry Esmond a "prig," and said that he looked handsome in print, even if he was a bore. Thackeray described himself as a servant to his own characters.

"Once created," he wrote, "they lead me, and I follow where they direct. . . . I have no idea where it all comes from. I have never seen the people I describe nor heard the conversations I put down. I am often astonished myself to read it when I have got it on paper. . . . I have been surprised at the observations made by some of my characters."

Toward his novels as a whole, Thackeray's attitude was an odd mixture of impersonal criticism and mocking praise or censure. When he picked up one of his own books to reread, he was often startled to find that he had forgotten much of it and that some parts seemed entirely new. He spoke of *Henry Esmond* as too sad and grave, of *Pendennis* as dull in parts, and of *The Virginians* as "devilish stupid, but at the same time most admirable."

"Here I found and read two numbers of *Newcomes* and thought them—O for shame, you conceited creature!—well, I can't help it. If I think it's bad, I say so with just as much candour."

Just after the publication of *Vanity Fair*, the thought of the success of that book makes him "very humble and frightened—not elated." Later he seems to have become quite proud of it, if the well-known story told by James Fields, the American publisher, is authentic. As the two were passing Thackeray's former home in Kensington, he said to Fields with mock gravity: "Down on your knees, you rogue, for here *Vanity Fair* was penned; and I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of that little production myself."

Thackeray always lamented the fact that he had never written a "complete good book." He once planned for this magnum opus a novel of Henry V's time, in which he would put the ancestors of all the characters in his other stories. "It would be a most magnificent performance," he said, "and nobody would read it."

Was Thackeray's admiration for his fellow writers genuine? "Get *David Copperfield*," he wrote; "by jingo, it's beautiful; it beats the yellow chap of this month (*Pendennis*) hollow."

When someone commented unfavorably upon Scott, Thackeray's answer was: "I do not think that it becomes either you or me to speak of Sir Walter Scott as if we were his equals. Such men as you or I should take off our hats at the very mention of his name."

When his daughter, Minnie, aged ten, said: "I like Mr. Dickens's books better than your books, papa," and asked him to write a novel like one of Dickens's, he answered: "Who can?"

If we take Thackeray's statements in all his letters for their face value, we cannot set him down as being so conceited as some of his contemporaries would have us believe. How else is one to judge? Charlotte Brontë wrote:

"Thackeray's feelings are not such as can be gauged by ordinary calculation; variable weather is what I should ever expect from that quarter."

And Douglas Jerrold used to say: "I have known Thackeray eighteen years, and don't know him yet."

I should like to think the novelist sincere in his belief that a man "ought to stand as the public chooses to put him. I will try, please God, to do my best. . . . Meanwhile, a man so lucky as myself has no reason to complain."

R. H.

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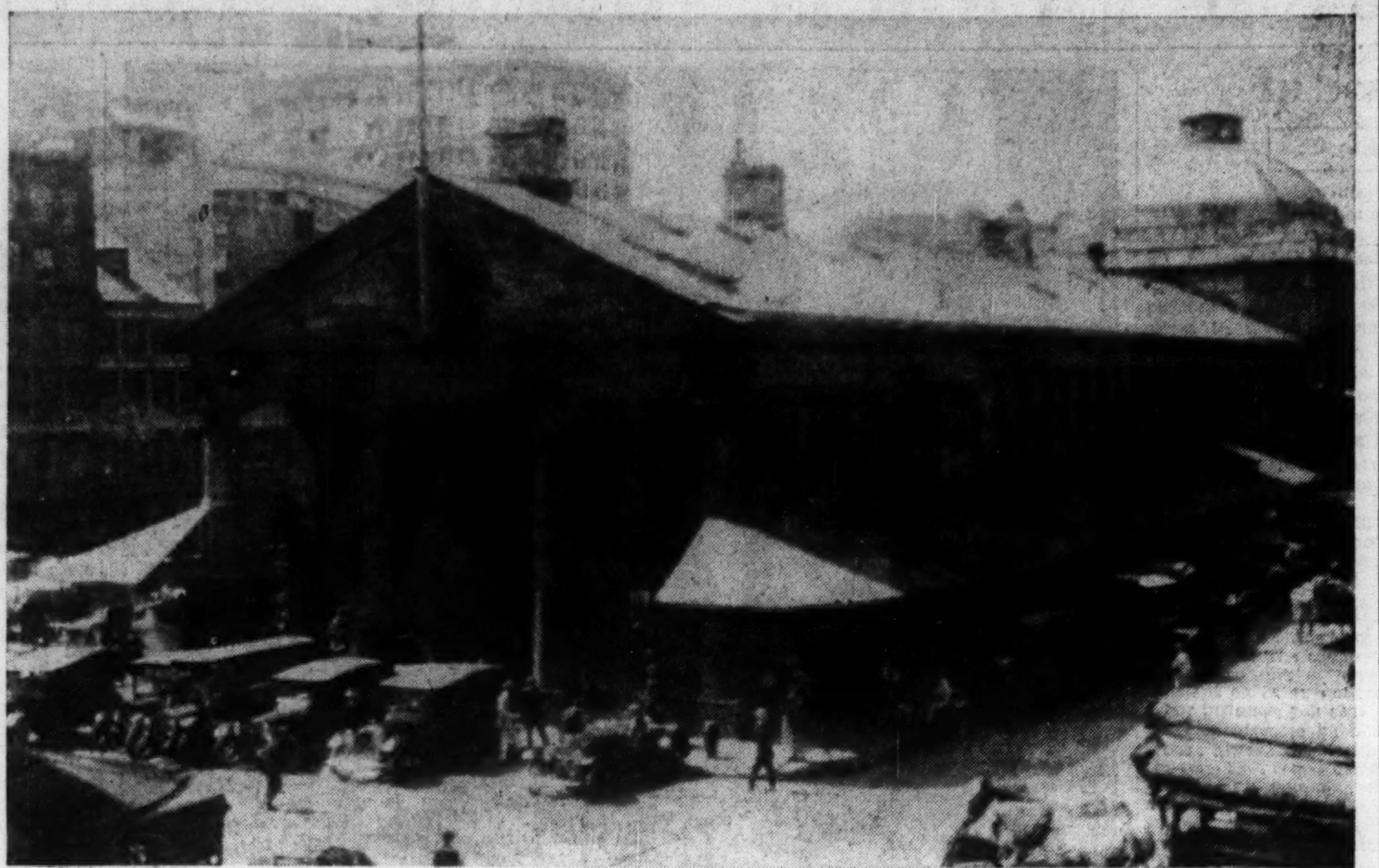

Courtesy of the Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass., to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON

QUINCY MARKET was erected under the administration of Josiah Quincy, who was Mayor of Boston from 1823 to 1828. The people gave it his name, and "Quincy Market" it has remained for more than a century. The corner stone was laid on April 22, 1825, and the market was opened in 1827. When the building was first erected, it was not far from the residential section of the city, and it was a central marketing place for Boston families, but since that section is now entirely given over to business, the market has become a center of provision exchange for all of New England.

Running through the center of the market is a wide aisle with stalls on each side where the merchants display their products; and around the exterior walls are open-air stalls. At the holiday season the stalls are filled with Christmas trees and greens, and in spring and summer flowering plants and shrubs make the place gay with color.

The building is opposite old Faneuil Hall, near Dock Square, and within recent years several streets leading to it have been cleared of old buildings—giving more open approaches to this historic part of Boston.

Fledgling Architect

BOSTON, as a conglomerate of buildings, had depressed Louis Sullivan continuously since he became engulfed in it. These structures uttered to him as in chorus a stifling negation, a vast No!—to his yea-cry for the light-hearted. In their varied utterance, they were to him unanimous in that they denied the flowers of the field. Some were austere, some gave forth an offensive effluvium of respectability, some fronted the crowded street as though they had always been there and the streets had come later; some seemed to thank God that they were not as other buildings, while others sighed: I am aweary, aweary. . . .

One day, on Commonwealth Avenue, as Louis was strolling, he saw a large man of dignified bearing, with beard, top hat, frock coat, come out of a nearby building, enter his carriage and signal the coachman to drive on. The dignity was unmistakable; all men of station in Boston were dignified, sometimes insistently so, but Louis wished to know who and what was behind the dignity. So he asked one of the workmen, who said:

"Why, he's the archeetec of this building."

"Yes? and what is an archeetec, the owner?"

"Naw; he's the man what drawed the plans for this building."

"What! what's that you say: drawed the plans for this building?"

"Sure. He lays out the rooms on paper, then makes a picture of the front, and we do the work under our own boss, but the archeetec's the boss of everybody."

Louis was amazed. So this was the way: The workmen stood behind their boss, their boss stood behind the archeetec—but the building stood in front of them all. He asked the man if there had been an "archeetec" for the Masonic Temple, and the man said: "Sure, there's an archeetec for every building." Louis was incredulous, but if it were true it was glorious news. How great, how wonderful a man must have been the "archeetec" of his beloved temple! So he asked the man how the architect made the outside of the temple and the man said: "Why, he made it out of his head; and he had books besides." The "books besides" repelled Louis: anybody could do that; but the "made it out of his head" fascinated him.

How could a man make so beautiful a building out of his head? What a great man he must be; what a wonderful man. Then and there Louis made up his mind to become an architect and make beautiful buildings "out of his head."—LOUIS SULLIVAN, in "The Autobiography of an Idea." (New York: Norton.)

Primroses—The Very First

"SIXPENCE a bunch, lady," said the flower-seller. The wind was sweeping round the corner of the street, whipping the rain into an icy mist that foretold snow; and in the flower-sellers' baskets, outside the railway station, there were the first primroses! All the same, sixpence was a lot to pay for a small bunch of flowers that grew wild in the woods.

"They're the very first," said the man. His tone was mildly reproachful.

It was true. No primroses had any business to be appearing at all, but it had been mild and the countryside had awakened. Now the coldness of the wind showed that winter had not handed over its sovereignty unconditionally to spring. The April weather of the past few weeks had gone, but it had left these primroses as a token of its good faith. It would come again.

The bunch which the flower-seller held out was a tiny posy of tightly packed yellow flowerets, encircled by diminutive green leaves. The stalks were so short that it was difficult to grasp them firmly. The primroses had been arranged in the baskets, so that only the yellow faces of the flowers showed between the even rows of banked violets and snowdrops. The man had set them out artistically. The snowdrops wove a pattern of white among the purple violets. A single row of primroses lay, like a wreath of sunlight, above the darker flowers—a coronet for Persephone.

I wondered, as I carried my prize away with me, from where they had come. I was seeing, in place of the rain-swept London street, the sheltered woods of the south, where the wind from the sea is tempered by the protecting shoulders of the friendly hills, where the cloud shadows flit over field and valley. The tiny bundle was tied, pathetically and entrancingly, with a length of scarlet wool. Was it a thread left over from a small person's jersey, and stored in the depths of a cottage work-box for just such an emergency? I pictured a fat urchin, red-clad like a robin, clasping the primroses in warm fingers while an older, but still diminutive, sister wound round them the scarlet trophy from her knitting bag.

There was something deliciously unexpected about that single skein. It was so apt. There was none of your expert winding and intricate tying of "bass." The professionally packed flowers—golden daffodils and pheasant-eye narcissi from Cornwall and the Scilly Isles—had thronged the baskets of the flower-sellers for weeks. Sometimes I had bought them; sometimes I had passed them by with a feeling of gladness at their shining beauty, but always with a wary eye for something for which I still waited—the first primroses.

The end of February, or the lamblike days of a lion-heralded March, might see their advent. Today, in the very path of the wintry gale, when spring seemed further away than ever, they had suddenly appeared.

Released from their tightly wound thread, the primroses are opening now in the warmth of the room. As they unfurl their crushed petals and spread them against the tiny green wings of the leaves, they raise their yellow heads. They peep over the brown edge of the earthenware bowl, as they peer above the old leaves in the woods.

P. F. W.

Retten til evige Glæder

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DEN betyngede Menneskehed synes tit, at Ungdommen er den gladeste Tid af Livet, fordi den er fri for Ansvarsfølelse. Men hvis vi tænker os roligt om, vil vi indse, at de højeste Glæder ikke er Resultatet af Mangel paa Erfaring. Ungdommen forsikrer os om, at den har sine egne Prøvelser. Men Kristen Videnskab belærer os om evige Glæder og viser os, hvorledes vi kan kræve disse, Aarene uanset. De Glæder, der kommer til os gennem aandelig Forstaaelse, ligger aabne for alle, der kæmper for at naa dem. For alle, der lider under tunge Byrder, er der Hjælp i Ordene: "Derfor ydmyger eder under Guds vældige Haand, for at han i sin Tid maa ophøje eder. Kaster al eders Sorg paa ham, thi han har Omsorg for eder".

Et Menneske, der er forpint, er sig maaske ikke bevidst, at han mangler Ydmyghed. Men at ydmyge sig selv, hvormed menes at "blive som Børn", vil sige at søge selv at naa den Tillidsfuldhed, som Børn føler overfor deres Forældre. Kristen Videnskab lærer os, at Gud er vor Fader; at Gud er Kærlighed, og at Han er god. Efterhaanden som vi da gaar frem i vort Studium og beviser mere og mere ved Demonstration, opdager vi, at vi opnaar den Følelse af Tryghed, der befrier os for det, der tynger os, og letter os vor Over-Ansvarsfølelse. Hvor mange blandt dem, der studerer Kristen Videnskab, er ikke Vidner om disse gode Resultater!

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 248) siger Mary Baker Eddy: "Mænd og Kvinder af moden Alder og større Erfaring burde modnes til Sundhed og Udødelighed, istedetfor at synke hen i Mørke eller Tungsindighed. Det udødelige Sind nærer Legemet med overjordisk Friskhed og Renhed, tilfører det skønne Tankebilleder og tilintetgør de Lidelser, som hver kommende Dag bringer nærmere til Graven".

Troen paa, at vi mister baade Skønhed og Friskhed, hører hjemme i den Illusion, at Ungdommen svinder med Aarene og efterlader en Ørken af daarligt Helbred, triste Minder og Frygt for Fremtiden. Kristen Videnskab udvider vor Tankes Horisont og fjerner vor Følelse af Begrænsning. Den lærer os, at vore Legemer genspejler vor Tanke. Vi indser, at vi er ansvarlige for, hvad vi tænker, og at vi paa den Maade er ansvarlige for, hvad der sker med vore Legemer og vore Forhold. Dette vilde ikke være os til nogen Trøst, hvis ikke Kristen Videnskab bragte os den Forstaaelse, at vi kan forandre vor Tænkning og blive os vor virkelige Væren bevidst som Guds Børn og Arvinger til eller delagtige i Faderens fuldkomne Natur. Naar vi lader Gud lede vor Tænkning, vil vi se, at Han ogsaa leder vore Livsvilkaar og Forhold, og altid til det gode. Hvis vi saaledes lægger alt i Faderens Haand, vil vor Ungdomskraft vende tilbage, og vor daglige Gerning vil vokse i Interesse for os. Vi føler ikke længere, at vor Begejstring og rene Glæde over Livet kun kan være et kort Spand af Aar. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health* (S. 249): "Lad os føle Aandens guddommelige Energi, der fører os ind i Livets Fornyelse, og som ikke kender nogen dødelig eller materiel Magt, som evner at tilintetgøre".

En af de Virkninger, der opnaas ved Fornyelsen af den sande Ungdomsfølelse i Kristen Videnskab, bestaar i, at man opgiver en stor Del af den Haardhed og Bitterhed, som dødelige tror paa og nærer som en Følge af Alder og bitre Erfaringer. Det Menneske, der er bleven helbredt i Kristen Videnskab, er mindre tilbøjeligt til at hengive sig til nedbrydende Kritik af sine Medmennesker. Hans Bevidsthed gennemstrømmes af større Kærlighed. Og han længes efter at dele denne Kærlighed med andre. Han stræber mere efter at faa Lov at hjælpe med at bygge op end efter at finde Fejl og derved bryde ned. Det, der har betydet saa meget i hans eget Liv, deler han med dem, der trænger til det, han har at give af, og som er villige til at tage imod det. Men han forstaar, at han selv kun har faaet en ringe Del af den Sandhedens Rigdom, der venter ham, og Selvretfærdigheden begynder at svinde bort, efterhaanden som Bekymringerne for de dødelige Ting bortvejres af Kristus, som har taget Bolig hos ham. Han frydes, hver Gang Kristus, Sandheden, erkendes. Naar de, som er i Nød, søger til ham, ved han, det er, fordi han har erkendt Kristi Nærværelse, og atter bliver han befriet for en Del af sin Byrde, Følelsen af menneskelig Personlighed. Han glædes over at give sig helt ind under Sandhedens milde, helbredende Idé i Bevidstheden om, at enhver Helbredelse, der fuldbyrdes, er Guds Værk.

Den Christian Scientist, der hver Dag beviser, at han er Guds Barn, i al Evighed i Hans Varetægt, i al Evighed lykkelig og fri, glæder sig ved at bringe sin Næste Salmistens Ord: "Smag og se, at Herren er god, salig den Mand, der lider paa ham!"

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We Play Pyramus and Thisbe

EACH term had as its climax some particular form of entertainment. In the Summer Term there was the expedition to Boxhill, in the Winter Term the School Concert, and the Easter Term was enlivened by an entertainment that was known as the "Penny Reading."

I never understood the inner meaning of the name given to this divertissement, which was of a semi-theatrical character. But it seemed to serve its purpose in obviating any implication of undue frivolity, while the association of economy and literature vaguely suggested education.

This year the Penny Reading was to consist of a lecture on Science with lantern slides, a number of recitations, and three excerpts from Shakespeare—the balcony scene from *Romeo and Juliet* in which the Headmaster's daughter was to play Juliet with Longwood as Romeo, the play scene from Hamlet, and the episode of Pyramus and Thisbe from the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. The latter excerpt was destined for the smaller boys and I was allotted the role of Pyramus.

It was my first practical experience of Shakespeare. I had been made to learn by heart some of the more famous passages, such as Hamlet's soliloquy, Anthony's speech in *Julius Caesar*, the description of Cleopatra's barge. I had been encouraged to look upon Shakespeare as a tragic, or at any rate a serious dramatist, and the plays labelled Comedies did not seem at all to correspond to my ideas of comedy. In the early stages of rehearsal the company of small boys was left more or less to its own devices. The scene of Pyramus and Thisbe, coming as it did in the midst of a rather serious entertainment, and detached from its context, awoke no suspicion that it was meant to be comic. It is true that we thought the punctuation of the Prologue a little odd, but we presumed it was a peculiarity of the Shakespearean method. One or two lines, notably, those relating to Pyramus "seeing" Thisbe's voice and "hearing" her eyes, appeared strange, but this again we put down to the phraseology of the epoch, as also the rather unflattering comments of Theseus and his friends.

The dress rehearsal was superintended by the Mathematical master, Mr. Miles. I am not sure if he realized that we failed to grasp the true character of the piece, but I fancy that if he had, he would have lost no time in setting us right, for he was not the kind of man who would have allowed anyone to continue in error for very long. At all events he professed himself quite satisfied with the way in which we acted our parts.

And so, when the actual performance took place, we were amazed and horrified at the spirit in which our efforts were received. Only then did it dawn upon us that the play we were enacting was intentionally comic. However, it was too late to change all our methods, and our gravity, rendered still more ridiculous by embarrassment, added considerably to the hilarity of the entertainment. Our acting, at any rate, was not marred by the exaggeratedly intentional effects one is often obliged to witness in the treatment of bygone humour on the stage, where the actors seem over-anxious lest their audience should fail to realize that the performance is meant to be humourous.

Of course none of us dared to confess that we had entirely misunderstood the character of the play we had taken part in, although one of the members of the cast was heard to say that he had not known before that Shakespeare was ever funny.—From "First Childhood," by LORD BERNERS. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

In March

TODAY the slow earth tilted. Stubborn rocks
Are warm in windless sunlight. Unleashed water
Tumbles in icy emerald where the otter
Dwells in the willow shoals. This sun unlocks
The dark abodes of meadow grass and brings
Birds beating north, crying across the hills,
Till every gaunt-limbed wood and orchard fills
With rapturous song and shadows cast by wings.

On such a day back-road philosophers
Sit in the sun, and they who still know wonder
Cup unspoiled ears to catch a muffled thunder,
Remote, mysterious, that breaks and blurs
Into the distant lost and lonely sound
Of hidden rivers running underground.

LEONA AMES HILL

Claiming Joys Eternal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BURDENED humanity often feels that youth is the happiest period of life because of its freedom from responsibility. If we stop to consider, however, we see that the highest joys are not the result of inexperience. Youth assures us that it has its own trials. Christian Science, however, teaches us of joys eternal, and shows us how to claim these, regardless of years. The joys which come through spiritual understanding are free to all who strive for them. To all who suffer from a sense of burden there is help in the words, "Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time: casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you."

Perhaps one who is worried is not conscious of any lack of humility. To humble himself, however, in the sense of becoming childlike, is to claim for himself that attribute of trustfulness which children have toward parents. Christian Science teaches us that God is our Father; that God is Love, and that He is good. Then as we go on in our study and prove more and more by demonstration, we find that we are winning that sense of security which dissolves burdens and lightens the sense of over-responsibility. How many witnesses there are among Christian Science students to these good results!

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248) Mary Baker Eddy says: "Men and women of riper years and larger lessons ought to ripen into health and immortality, instead of lapsing into darkness or gloom. Immortal Mind feeds the body with supernal freshness and fairness, supplying it with beautiful images of thought and destroying the woes of sense which each day brings to a nearer tomb."

The belief in loss of both beauty and freshness is part of the illusion that youth departs with years, leaving behind a waste land of ill health, gloomy retrospection, and fearful foreboding. Christian Science enlarges our mental horizons and removes our sense of limitation. It teaches us that our bodies reflect our thought. We see that we are responsible for what we are thinking, and in that sense are responsible for what happens to our bodies and our circumstances. This would be no comfort to us but for the understanding, which Christian Science brings, that we can change our thinking, and become conscious of our real being as children of God, inheriting or partaking of the perfect nature of the Father. As we let God govern our thinking, we find that our conditions and circumstances are governed by Him also and always for good. The result of thus placing ourselves in the Father's hands is that youthful vigor is restored, and daily tasks become more interesting. We no longer feel limited to a few years in which to enjoy enthusiasm and pure delight. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 249), "Let us feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy."

One of the results of renewing the true sense of youth in Christian Science is that one leaves behind much of the hardness or bitterness that mortals believe and accept as a condition of age due to hard experiences. The person who has been healed in Christian Science is less prone to indulge destructive criticism of his fellow men. More love permeates his consciousness. This love he longs to share with others. He is more eager to offer constructive help than destructive faultfinding. He shares what has meant so much in his own life with those who are in need of what he has to give, and who desire to receive it. He is conscious, however, that he himself has not claimed a great deal of the abundance of truth awaiting him, and self-righteousness begins to fade away as mortal burdens are dissolved by the Christ that dwells with him. He rejoices whenever Christ, Truth, is recognized. When those in need turn to him, he knows that it is because he has recognized the presence of the Christ, and another part of the burden, the sense of human personality, melts away. He is glad to allow the gentle, healing idea of Truth to have ful sway, knowing that whatever healing is ac complished is God's work.

The Christian Scientist who is daily demon strating that he is God's child, eternally care for, eternally joyous and free, is glad to offe to his fellow man the words of the Psalmist "O taste and see that the Lord is good: blesse is the man that trusteth in him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Edison Loved Childre

THE laboratory at Menlo Park held all th lure of the Big Tent for small boys as we as big, since children never hesitated t crawl under the ropes and watch the boss a work. One of them, Louis Sherwood, grandso of Melanchthon Carman, has related sinc how, not only children, but anyone, might wal into the laboratory, and wander about fro floor to floor. They even went into the roo where the inventor was at work. Often, ob livious of their presence, he would sit for hou lost in thought before a row of phials strun out on a table before him. Food was the las thing he ever bothered about. Sometimes h would not go near his house—distant a fe city blocks, for days, even weeks at a time, al though his anxious wife would send repeated for him to come home.

But he was human, too, for all his appallin powers of concentration, and fond of childre He would go to their birthday parties straig from his bench without coat or collar whil they shouted with glee because he had n forgotten them. He had a fifteen-foot po set up for them to climb for coins he used t place at the top. It troubled him that To his namesake, could not get to the top of th pole as quickly as the other children. One da he rubbed something on the knees of the bo trousers and after that Tom found it easie to climb. Sometimes he would thrill the hea of a little girl by presenting her with one his marvelous talking (phonograph) dolls. he would send all the children down to the o glass blower's and they would come away e tranced with little trick swans. . . .

When the inventor (1880 and 1882) bega experimenting with his electric railway, th circus feature of Menlo Park for children all ages transcended those of the sawdust rin The tracks ran in a long-drawn-out sem loop from Menlo Park through the woods Dark Lane, Metuchen. Near the laborato was a shed that housed the engine and ca The inventor in his eagerness to discover fla took the grades in his own original way r gardless of whether a railroad promoter li Henry Villard risked his neck or a laborato assistant like Kreusi went head first into th gravel of the roadbed. On one of these tri trips, anxious to show his passenger gues how his new train would take a curve, he dro at full speed toward a turn. The brakes, how ever, failed to work and the engine and ca went right through the shed, fortunate without casualties. When, absorbed in oth work, he gave up developing his railway, th children used the abandoned passenger ca as a playhouse.—MARY CHILDS NERNEY, "Thomas A. Edison, a Modern Olympian (New York: Harrison Smith and Robe Haas.)

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Gay, Amusing and Distinctly Feminine—For Spring

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

We Choose Our Paris Frocks

Wearing Pleated Skirts, Tricky Sleeves, and Taffeta

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

GAY, amusing and distinctly feminine are the costumes which Paris dressmakers have created for the spring of 1935. So very "merry and bright," in fact, that their gayety has had an amazing effect on the atmosphere of the salons in which they are being shown. Huge vases and masses of spring flowers adorn the tables and mantels, the "patron" beams his greeting from the doorway, the saleswomen are smiling and gay and even the statuesque mannekins, gliding about in lovely, swishing taffetas and floating draperies of lace or muslin, have lost their former aloofness. There is a "spring is here" feeling in the air which is good for us all as well as for business.

This is the moment when I should enjoy describing to you the collections, one by one, for there is so much of interest in each and every one of them, but for the present we must deal in generalities. Fuller skirts, as I predicted, have burst upon us in all their glory—gored for the street; a bit wider, sometimes in circular form, sometimes with a shirred panel, "fore or aft" (usually "fore"), for the afternoon; and really full, sweeping ones for the evening. The latter, in the majority of the houses, have snugly fitted hips and begin to spread just below this point, but there are designers, Capt. Molyneux for one, who believe in no half-way measures but carry the fullness in gathers or little pleats clear to the waist-line. One of these full skirts is shown in the sketch of the taffeta evening frock, designed by Molyneux.

Pleated skirts, in narrow knife-pleats or in the old-fashioned "accordion" pleating, are also again in fashion and pleated godets are set at the sides, back or front of both day and evening skirts. In the majority of the big houses, two styles of evening gown are shown, the one with the tight, sheath-like skirt of the past few seasons and the other with the new full one, so "you pays your money and you takes your choice," but it must be admitted that the tighter skirt already strikes one as a bit passé.

While many of the skirts of tailored suits are still cut plain and straight, there are, in nearly all of the best houses, suits of this type which have a gored skirt, and it is safe to predict that by another season, the gores will have the vote by a large majority.

Sleeves Have "Tricky" Ways

Bodices, as a rule, are plain with the interest centered on the sleeve and neck. Sleeves are of every length and description, often so intricate as to be indescribable. The raglan and kimono varieties are very prominent, and a drooping shoulder line is the rule, save in exceptional cases, like that of Madame Schiaparelli, for example, many of whose new models have rather narrow shoulders and sleeves whose fulness stands up a bit at the top. Sleeves reaching just over the elbow are draped, folded or gathered in all sorts of "tricky" ways. Plain elbow sleeves without fulness or trimming are used for blouses and summer frocks. The long "leg-o'-mutton," in diminished proportions, is used on frocks of both silk and woolen materials and on fitted coats.

Necklines and trimmings are of an endless variety. White piqué and starched linen, with the glossy finish of the masculine collar and cuffs, are still used for the collars, cuffs, etc., of the street frock. The coat-frock by Mlle. Chanel, for instance, which is shown in the sketch, has pipings and long ties of white piqué. The necks of afternoon frocks are more complicated, falling in soft folds of draping or with most complicated designs in collars.

Swagger coats remain the favorite for sports wear but the long, fitted coat on the redingote type with a rather full skirt and sleeves of generous proportions is shown in woolen materials for the street and in velvet or taffeta, in slightly exaggerated form, for the evening.

Capes—No End to Them!

Capes are even more popular than they were last summer. Long circular ones in velvet for the evening or in tweed for the sport costume; two-third and three-quarter length for the street, matching the frock or in checks or plaids in harmonizing colors; hip or waist length for both the street and afternoon costume, these of the same material as the frock; capes that hang loosely from the back and sides; capes that are wrapped around the arm, forming a loose,elbow sleeve, jacket-capes and cape-jackets; capes that just cover the shoulders, shirred capes and pleated capes—there is just no end to them!

One of the surprises of the new season is the predominance of gray in all the collections—gray in slate, dove and pearl shades for every type of costume. Navy blue always a favorite for the spring, is also well to the fore. Beige, banana, deep cream and chocolate-brown are popular day-time colors, and violet and purple are seen extensively in evening frocks. Very little red or green is shown save in one or two houses (Chanel and Mme. Lanvin, for example) who are always especially partial to these colors. Black, it goes without saying, is always the choice of the smart Parisienne, so there are always any number of costumes in this color in every collection.

Dark blouses, in black, navy blue or bottle green, of jersey, silk crepe, voile and other light weight materials, are worn with the spring tailored suit, and white, hand-made blouses of organdie, chiffon, dotted Swiss or handkerchief linen with dainty frills and ruches and jabots are shown with the dressier type of street costume.

Taffeta, the Star of the Season

As to the materials for the spring, taffeta blazes forth in big electric lights as the star of the season. So great is the demand for this silk that the manufacturers tell me that they cannot weave it fast enough to supply their clients, and one doesn't wonder when one remembers some of the collections, Madame Lanvin's, for instance, which is a gorgeous pageant of one marvelous taffeta frock after another, some of the models requiring 25 yards of the silk. Ah, mesdames, the new fashions do not make for economy!

Jerseys and fine woolen crepes, light weight tweeds, cheviots, alpacas, the new weaves of silk crepe, satin in both natural and artificial silk, artificial silk and woolen materials, all these are for the daytime. For the evening, there are organdies, organsas, printed silk or cotton crepes, tulle, satin, a few printed chiffons and a great deal of lace. And here again the manufacturers are behind with their orders, and can you wonder when a white lace gown in the Ardanse collection, covered with huge rosettes which remind one of giant dandelion "blows," takes exactly 65 yards of fine lace veiling.

A new material, which is used by several houses, is glazed chintz. In the collection of Robert Piguet, one of the younger designers who has come to the fore within the past year, there is an evening gown with a full, gathered skirt and a plain bodice with full, puffed, short sleeves, made of black glazed chintz with a gay floral design and an evening coat, of the redingote type, worn with a white crepe evening frock, of the same flowered chintz. Madame Schiaparelli has several models, both day and evening frocks, of a beige glazed chintz with a design in brown and she also uses the same material for the crowns of big straw beach hats. And speaking of the materials in the Schiaparelli collection, sport skirts and capes of light weight horse blanket in checks or plaids are another novelty, which must not be overlooked.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Coat Frock of Black and White Speckled Jersey With Pipings and Ties of White Pique. Designed by Mlle. Chanel.

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Buying Cuts of Meat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS YOU pass the meat block in your favorite market, can you distinguish between cuts of meat as they lie on the counter; and are you sure, when you ask for a top round steak, that the butcher does not give you a cut too far down toward the shin, which may be equally good beef, but not as tender as the top?

Do you know the shin bone from a rib, or would you, as some young housekeepers have been known to do, carry home a piece of shin for a roast? Do you appreciate the difference in the appearance of corn-fed steer beef and grass-fed cow? Can you tell by the color of the meat or bone whether you are getting lamb or mutton? Are you quite sure you recognize a cut of veal and may not call it a piece of pork?

Ask the Butcher to Help You

If you know the way in which you plan to use the beef or lamb or pork on your marketing lists, you may ask the butcher to show you all the cuts that may be cooked in that way; then you can choose the one which is best suited to your purse and your purpose.

In deciding on the different cuts, compare the price you pay and the amount of edible meat you obtain from different cuts. Some kinds of meat have a greater percentage of waste than others and may not be so satisfactory in the long run. Meat in which the flecks of fat may be seen through the fibers is usually more tender and better flavored than meat without fat. Meat should have a fresh odor, and no dark, dry edges or spots.

Tell by the Color

Beef should have a firm, fine-grained muscle and a bright red color, with straw-colored fat. Lamb should have a deep pink color, firm fiber, hard white fat. The lamb bones are slightly streaked with red and the end of the leg bone is serrated, while the bones of mutton are nearly white and the leg bone is smooth and round. Veal should have a faint pink color, fat pinkish in tint. Pork should have firm, white flesh wit- faint pink tinge and firm white fat.

Do you know how to distinguish between chicken and fowl? Feel the breast bone between the legs. In the chicken it is soft and pliable, while in the older bird it is stiff and hard. Choose poultry with a round full breast, wh e skin, short legs, and soft yellow fat. Chickens have soft spurs, roosters have hard spurs.

If you remember these points the next time you go a-marketing, it is very probable that your family will notice a difference in the suitability of the meats that you prepare.

© H. M. Grosvenor Gill, London

Corner of a Room in the Delightful House of Mr. Gonnoske Komai, Japanese Poet and Artist, in London.

O-Soji in Japan

House-Cleaning Day—Official With Certificates

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"THE annual question whether or not spring cleaning is a necessary proceeding, which is usually hotly debated at this time of year, never troubles the Japanese housewife," chuckled Mr. Gonnoske Komai, the Japanese poet and artist, who lives in London.

"She has no say in the matter," he continued, "she has just got to 'spring' clean. And this not once, but twice a year. Moreover, she has got to do it at a certain time. Also, she has to finish her cleaning on the day she starts it. True, her day may be extended until midnight for the purpose. But let her try stretching her cleaning over a fortnight, as some women do here, and she will soon find herself on the wrong side of the law," declared Mr. Komai, laughing.

"Yes, the annual upheaval is taken as much out of the Japanese housewife's hands as that, and she must bow to the law's stern edict in this matter of spring cleaning.

"Not that there is anything really terrifying in the whole affair. Japanese are too courteous for that. Round about April a polite little official will visit every housewife in a certain district. Bowing low, he will present a scroll with, to European eyes, unmeaning hieroglyphics upon it. But the Japanese housewife knows that it is the order for her to set about her important task and smilingly she seeks to learn the date whereon is written her day for O-Soji, as we call the affair.

"There is nothing haphazard about the manner in which these spring cleaning instructions are issued. Cities are divided into districts for the purpose. When the housewives of one district have finished, then another district has its turn, and so on until the whole of Japan is as clean as the proverbial new pin.

"Nor can there be any shirking in the manner in which the Japanese housewife does her spring cleaning. On the day prescribed on her scroll, the polite little official returns, inspects, and, if he finds all in order, pastes upon the door the important certificate of cleanliness."

Certificate of Cleanliness

Mr. Komai picked up his delicate lacquered shallow writing box, with its block of ink and pen with which he writes his poems, and said in the slow, pleasing tones of the cultured Japanese, "A Japanese house with its minimum of furniture doesn't need nearly so much cleaning as do British homes. Nor is there any lack of help, either hired or from obliging relations. Everything is packed into the garden. On a line strung between two long bamboo poles, the tatami (thick rush mats which cover the floors of rich and poor alike) and the big and little futon (cushions which serve equally for chairs or beds) are suspended.

"Even the partitions of the house are carried into the garden for dusting and cleaning. Perhaps I should explain that these partitions have nothing in common with the brick walls of English homes. They are simply bamboos covered with paper. The paneled wooden ceilings are given an extra spraying of camphor which preserves the wood and keeps away insects.

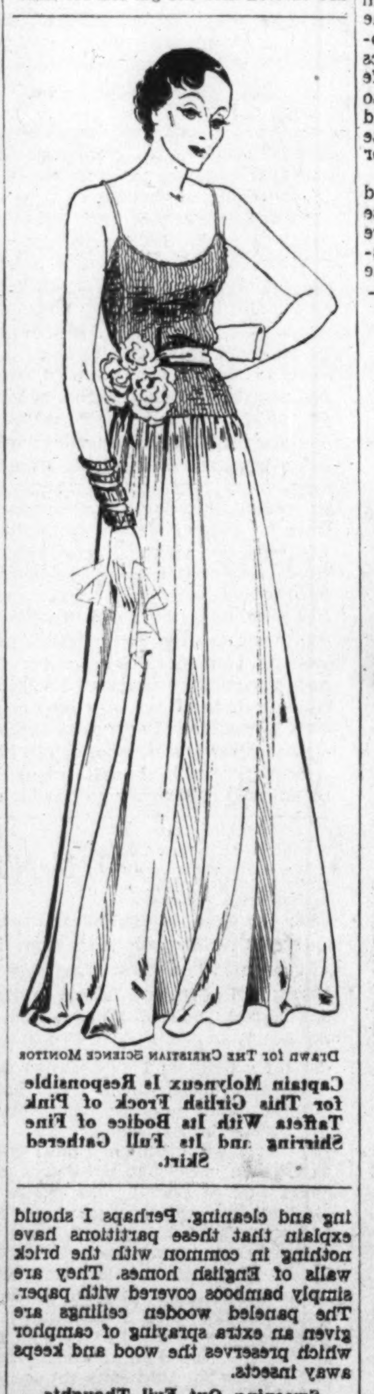
Sweeping Out Evil Thoughts

"No doubt you want to know why there should be two spring cleanings to your one, eh?" queried this kindly, unassuming savant, smiling. "Well, it is the one in April which really counts. The second, that in December, is actually to clean sweep the house of evil spirits in readiness for the Japanese New Year.

"It is just as compulsory, however. Don't forget that. And now I suppose you want to know why our spring cleaning is compulsory," the famous poet asked with a twinkle. "Well, we do not like slums in Japan and so you see we don't give them a chance to start. And as everybody, from the aristocrat to the lowest born householder, must bow to the demands of O-Soji, there can be no quarrels, can there?" questioned this charming poet as he led me away from his treasures out into the London street.

Spring Cleaning Notice

From Maxwell Press, London



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Captain Molyneux Is Responsible for This Girlish Frock of Pink Taffeta With Its Bodice of Fine Shirring and Its Full Gathered Skirt.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Crisp Black Taffeta Is Used for This Afternoon Frock Designed by Jodelle. The Bias Bands on Skirt and the Interesting Neck Characteristic of the Spring Models of This House.

Sandwich Ideas For School Lunches

Grated carrot and chopped raisins mixed with mayonnaise.

Baked beans mashed with catsup and chopped pickle.

Deviled meat mixed with hard cooked egg and mayonnaise.

Peanut butter, chopped dates and mayonnaise.

Chopped corned beef, pickles, celery and mayonnaise.

Tuna fish, hard boiled egg, pickle and mayonnaise.

Hard cooked egg mashed with ¼ teaspoon each salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, and sugar and 1 tablespoon mayonnaise.

Cream cheese with chopped nuts and strawberry or pineapple preserves.

Maple sugar, powdered fine, mixed with butter and chopped nuts.

Boiled egg and sardines mashed together.

Raisins and nuts ground together and mixed with mayonnaise.

Cottage cheese and crushed pineapple.

Jelly or honey with ground raisins and nuts.

Olives, sweet pickles, pimiento and dill pickle mixed with mayonnaise.

Peanut butter and either jelly, honey or marshmallow fluff.

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In Search of Solitude

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one wishes to be alone, really alone, it has often seemed to me that he should select for the achieving of this purpose a city street, preferably a street in a city where he is a stranger.

This, I appreciate, is quite contrary to all preconceived ideas of solitude. The usual advice given to those in search of seclusion is to seek a lonely spot in the country, or to shut oneself in a room far remote from people.

There are distinct disadvantages to both of these methods. Having tried both, I feel competent to elucidate at some length concerning them.

First the country plan. That has more disadvantages than any which I have tried. The country is so close to one; so sort of inquisitive and insistent on being noticed.

For instance, you seat yourself by the side of some bubbling brook—brooks always bubble in the country—one that comes dashing down a hillside and pounding over stones and through crevasses. You say to yourself, "At last I am alone. I will concentrate. I will compose the 'World's Most Marvelous Symphony.'" But scarcely have you thus resolved than, just over your head, sounds a note of such thrilling sweetness that any efforts of your own seem utterly feeble in contrast.

Or you may decide to relax; to do nothing, think of nothing. But what is that queer little creature that seems to be watching you so intently. You must, of course, find out.

Oh no. The country is not the place to select for solitude.

Again you shut yourself in your room, lock the door and seat yourself at your desk. This time you are intent on writing the "Great American Novel."

While you are meditating on plots, beginnings, characterizations, and all the confusing things which we are told must be a part of that masterpiece, you catch sight of some dust curled carelessly under the table, or a picture awry on the wall. When these irregularities have been corrected you decide that, after all, the best way to begin such a tremendous task as you are planning will be to put your files in order. And so it goes. You see, you are too near to intimate objects; you are in a room for which you feel a certain sense of responsibility.

But start some fine spring morning at Washington Square in New York City and walk up Fifth Avenue. By the time you have reached Forty-second Street your novel should be pretty well outlined. If you enjoy walking and continue to 142d Street the chapters will be titled, the beginning, crisis and end ing clear to you, and you need onl reach for pen and paper when yo arrive at your home.

Again, if your object is simpl to find at least a temporary releas from responsibility, a city street wi be your best possible selection. Th city's hum and bustle goes righ along untouched and unimpresse by your presence. You are welcom to remain or to depart. You nee have no care about the dust; it not your dust. You need not wonde about the music; it will go on an on and on, a cadence of business, rhythm of treading feet and rush ing cars; an entirely impersonal ac tivity.

You may speak to someone if yo care to; a taxi driver, a shop girl, police officer. They are at your righ hand and your left, consequentl you have no immediate need o speaking to them. Solitude is your for the taking.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR

HERE is a letter from Potrerillos, Panama.

"In one of your advertisements, I notice the picture of a native Panamanian girl washing Pequot sheets in the river. The paragraph below stated that the sheets had been thus washed for two years.

"Since coming to Panama two and a half years ago, my Pequot sheets have been washed the same way—in cold river water and with the strong native soap. However, they are my 'best' sheets still. I hadn't even given a thought to their wearing out as they are still as firm and 'new' feeling as when I arrived here two and a half years ago."

In far-off places where laundries are particularly primitive, and people expect to stay a long time, they frequently take Pequot sheets along. They can count on Pequots to wear. And the smooth, cool touch of these white sheets feels like home.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

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FOR INFORMATION that will add to the pleasures of your trip consult the advertisements in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. They tell you of comfortable hotels, reliable shops and attractive restaurants in England; they inform you of inviting ocean travel opportunities.

WHEN IN ENGLAND, you'll probably want information about the best routes of travel, historic and scenic places of interest, baggage checking, customs, etc. *Such questions are gladly answered at the* LONDON BUREAU of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
1 and 2 Adelphi Terrace

MAKE IT A POINT TO DROP IN THERE